THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

Vindication of its Principles and its Action.

Letter from Joseph Blunt, Esq., to Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

HON. GREENE C. BRONSON—*Sir:* In your letter to Mr. DELAVAN, giving your reasons for opposing his views in relation to Temperance, you thought proper to enlarge your ground of opposition to Mr. CLARK, and to assail him as the candidate of what you characterize "as a sectional movement—the North against the South—which, in my judgment, cannot triumph without rending the Republic in pieces. This movement," you continue, "goes beyond the restoration of a geographical line between slave and free territory, and attacks the sovereignty of the States by interfering with their internal affairs."

You have not thought fit to refer to the authorized proceedings of the Convention for proof of these grave charges against a most respectable body of your fellow-citizens, who have determined no longer to be governed by party names in the present serious aspect of national politics. The expression of individual opinion on the part of a Delegate, unsanctioned by the Convention, and going beyond the well-guarded and constitutional grounds assumed in its resolutions, cannot, surely, in your logical mind, be adduced as proof worthy of consideration.

It is indeed in accordance with that system of tactics so adroitly carried out by the Slavery agitators in Congress, who always portray the North as responsible for the vagaries of BIRNEY and GERRIT SMITH, and wield a controlling influence over their constituents, by representing themselves as the sole resisting bulwark of a torrent of fanatical Abolition sentiment pervading the whole population of the free States, and threatening to overwhelm the domestic institutions of the South.

While these false representations of the state of Northern feeling on this question were used only by reckless demagogues, for the purpose of proving to their constituents the importance of keeping such zealous patriots in public life, they might be properly regarded as electioneering expedients, and dismissed with contempt, after they had served the unworthy purpose for which they were fabricated. But when advanced by a public servant of your age and character, they become of more importance, and we may well ask what has occurred that has induced you to charge the great majority of the North with a participation in the wild vagaries of BIRNEY and GARRISON.

It is true that nearly all born and bred under our free institutions regard Slavery as a moral and social evil; but it is also true that the opinion here is almost unanimous, that with that institution in other States, we have no concern, except when called upon to preserve tranquillity;—that under the Federal Constitution, the question of domestic Slavery in each State is placed under the exclusive control of the State Government.

Those who dissent from that conclusion are a small body of impracticable men, without influence over public sentiment, and as much entitled to represent the opinion of the North as to its right of interference with Southern Slavery, as the small body of reformers who periodically resolve about Women's Rights is to express its sentiments on the subject of marriage.

In our state of society no danger is caused, and but little attention is attracted, when misguided and excited enthusiasts hold their meetings and proclaim new revelations: whether they relate to the reform of society in the South; the change of the relations between the sexes; or the spiritual rappings of Statesmen in spheres where nullification is unknown.

To repress the free expression of opinion by the civil arm, or by the more prompt interference of Judge Lynch, is no part of our system of republican freedom; and, although to impute to the community sympathy with such opinions because it does not prohibit their utterance, may appear logical to those brought up under the administration of that discriminating magistrate, (who is said to exercise great power in producing unanimity of sentiment) it could scarce have been expected from one so well aware of the freedom of opinion here, and who has so lately exercised the liberty of advancing opinions totally different from those previously expressed by himself on this very question. In your letter, written in July, 1848, to the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, you say in reference to the propriety of applying the Wilmot restriction to the territory acquired from Mexico, "I am utterly opposed to the extension of Slavery into any territory of the United States where it does not now exist." Also, "If our Southern brethren should make the question, we shall have no choice but to meet it, and then whatever consequences may follow. I trust the people of the Free States will give a united voice against allowing *Slavery on a single foot of free soil*, where it is not now authorized by law."

It is not my intention to complain of the inconsistency between those opinions and your present views. You have a perfect right to change your sentiments, and indeed it is a difficult task to preserve the relations of fidelity to your party with consistency of opinion on this question. I do not claim for the Auburn Convention such an enlarged privilege; but that body has a right to be judged by its resolutions and acts, and not by what might have fallen from any one Delegate in a tumultuous debate. There were in the Convention, delegates who wished to obtain a sanction to sentiments similar to those you reprobate, and a resolution was introduced in favor of using "all *Constitutional* means to overthrow and cripple Slavery where it now exists." This resolution was properly deemed an interference with Slavery in the respective States, and, although it was limited to the exercise of Constitutional means, the Convention evinced its determination not to enter upon a system of abolition agitation, by laying it upon the table by an overwhelming vote.

Indeed you make a signal error in undertaking to confound the present feeling pervading the Free States on this subject, with that feverish thirst for notoriety animating those who periodically figure in Abolition Conventions, resolving to set the captive free throughout the world; and yet, when the question is upon extending Slavery over an area larger than New-England, cannot sit up after 9 o'clock at night to oppose its adoption.

Such professors of Christianity would not watch one hour with a dying Saviour.

It is not to such men that the cause of freedom is now entrusted. The men of all classes and pursuits in the North have been aroused by the bad faith of the South in relation to the Missouri Compromise. They have long been aware that the Southern Representatives in Congress have always acted as a disciplined, compact body; and have thus exercised a sectional influence unfavorable to the interests of other parts of the Union. They had hoped that this sectional feeling would have become weakened by age, and that the Representatives of the Slave States would at last admit that there were other interests in the country worthy of the attention of the National Government. That hope is almost extinct.

Emboldened by the facility with which they have obtained the coöperation of their Northern adherents and the easy indifference with which their constituents have regarded these concessions; they have sought to control the public patronage, and have at length entered upon a system of slavery aggrandizement with the view of obtaining the permanent control of the Government and extending this pernicious institution throughout the Union. They are not content with the compromises and safeguards of the Constitution; but seek to enact new ones and to force their peculiar views upon the convictions and consciences of the Free States. Witness their rules in Congress in violation of the right of petition: their attempt in the Senate in 1836 to turn the Post-Office into a secret Police Department, to pry into letters and publications for the purpose of suppressing all discussion about Slavery: their demands of pledges on this subject from Northern Representatives upon the organization of Congress in 1849, pledges which they could not make without losing the confidence of their constituents: the movement by the Representatives of the South in 1848 to restore the balance of power between the Free and Slave States, by giving a preponderance in the Senate to the latter, to compensate for the increase of population in the Free States. Remember how that effort was urged by frantic threats in Congress, of separation unless the preposterous claim was admitted—that a Committee of Southern Whigs, seconding the course of Southern Democrats in Congress, waited on Gen. TAYLOR to bring him into the movement, and finding him deaf to their sectional views, pressed their purpose with such indecent urgency, that the old soldier repelled them with scorn, and told them to "raise the standard of division when they pleased; he needed no aid from the North. With the militia of their own States he would put them down."

The gallant old patriot was right. He was from the South himself, and he knew that its citizens and planters were not truly represented by this knot of political agitators in Congress. He knew that they were quietly engaged in their proper pursuits at home, and entertained no intention to risk their tranquillity and peace in an insane struggle for sectional supremacy. To them it was of no importance whether a Virginian or a New-Yorker represented the country at the Court of St. James, or influenced its councils in the Cabinet at Washington. To these reckless agitators it was everything. To accomplish their purposes they have raised and kept up this sectional excitement.

They knew that their constituents were sensitively alive to all outward interference with their servile population. Indeed, they may well be so. With the great mass of the working muscle and sinew of the community composed of those who have all the passions and feelings, and none of the rights of men; it would be insane indifference not to guard their tranquillity with the most jealous care. An appeal to this feeling was sure to meet with a ready response; and those were most certain of popular support who were loudest in denouncing Northern interference with this subject. Hence their constant effort to represent the whole North as truly represented by the actors and scene-shifters who manage the abolition puppet show; and to identify the strong and universal reprobation of the principle of human slavery existing here, with the feverish excitement of those senseless agitators. Hence their insertion in the Fugitive Slave Law of a provision enabling the Marshal to call out the *posse comitatus* to deliver up the fugitive slave. They well knew that the citizens of the Free States universally condemned slavery; that they had with much effort and sacrifice abolished it at home; and to call upon them in obedience to the law to act in their own persons, as slave-catchers, to deliver up any fugitive who might be driven from a plantation by the oppression of his master, was a triumph not to be foregone. True, the performance of the Marshal's orders was repugnant to the convictions and humiliating to the feelings of those called upon to obey; it was, however, a triumph of the slave-power, and if the law could be fully carried out, and slaves freely carried, like other property, into all parts of the Union, it was not improbable that the threat of a Southern Senator might be realized, and that this generation might witness his calling the roll of his slaves under the shadow of the Monument of Bunker Hill. I do not intend here to inquire into the constitutionality of this law, nor to comment upon the propriety of subjecting the Government to the expense of sending back the fugitive to his master's plantation. I merely allude to the impolicy of passing a law so well calculated to embitter the feelings of that section of the country where alone it was to be enforced, by compelling its citizens to perform a task, which in the Slave States is confined to a class of men whom no Southern gentleman would allow to cross his threshold. It was a law well calculated to produce sectional feeling, when so degrading and revolting a duty was wantonly imposed upon the citizens of the Free States. Their habitual obedience to law, however, prevailed, and the statute has been executed; and under the dexterous management of Southern politicians, both parties have been induced in national conventions to sanction it, as part of a series of measures by which the Slavery question was finally settled, and for ever excluded from national politics. This brazen falsehood was hardly uttered when measures were taken to show its futility. Presuming upon the Democratic strength in Congress, and upon a President of the same character, the plan to secure the ascendency of the Slave power in the Government was brought forward, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was proposed in Congress. New efforts were made to force the annexation of Cuba, and a proposition made to pave the way for reëstablishing the Slave-trade. To these latter measures I merely refer as indications of the new policy of the Government. They have not yet been adopted, and, in the present temper of public sentiment, are not likely to be. The Missouri Compromise, which declared that while slavery might exist in the Louisiana Territory, south of the northern boundary of Arkansas, it should be prohibited north of that line, was repealed. It was hastily done in a Congress elected when no such proposition was before the public; and even you will now admit that no Congress could have been elected to repeal that Compromise, had the question been agitated at the polls. It was therefore done in violation of public sentiment, and in violation of parliamentary law. More than that, it was done in violation of public faith.

In compliance with public sentiment in 1820, it was proposed in Congress to prohibit Slavery in Missouri, and to incorporate that prohibition in the act admitting it into the Union.

This had been done in the acts admitting Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It was in accordance with the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and its beneficial effects were seen in the growth and prosperity of those States. The South opposed it, and as a measure yielded to their urgent demand, the Missouri Compromise was made. Nearly all the Southern Representatives supported it, and, with the aid of a few Northern votes, it became a law. As such it has been respected by the North, and Arkansas was admitted with Slavery under that Compromise, with the acquiescence of the North. After the lapse of one-third of a century, the time approaches when Free States are to be formed from that territory, and the South seeks to be relieved from performing its part of the bargain.

In a Congress chosen without reference to the question, it succeeds by the help of the Executive patronage, in repealing the Compromise, and opens the whole territory to the admission of Slavery; and now, because the North resents this gross violation of faith on the part of the South,—this open betrayal of their trust by a portion of its own Representatives, a sectional movement is commenced, "which, in your judgment, cannot triumph without rending the Republic in pieces!"

The South can be arrayed against the North without danger to the Union! As long as no resistance is made to the aggrandizement of Slavery, the Union is safe; but when the North stands on its defence, and insists that Slavery shall not be extended, then, forsooth, a sectional movement is commenced which must destroy the Union!

Do you really think that the citizens of the Free States are to be gulled by such suggestions? That they can be led to believe that this Union can be preserved only by continual concession on their part; or that a Union upon the basis of concession on one side, and aggression on the other, would be worth preserving?

The free men of the North do not so understand their position in this Union. They know that under the Constitution, Congress alone is vested with the right of legislation over all the public territory; that that right has been exercised without question from the formation of the Government; that Slavery has been kept out by legislation from the States North of the Ohio; and they feel a patriotic pride when they see the lusty, free born States north of that river fast assuming the foremost place in the Union; while they turn with shame from the contrast exhibited by Missouri and Arkansas, allowed to come into being with the black caul of Slavery on their faces.

They feel indignant, too, at the bad faith exhibited by the representatives of Slavery and by the dough-faces of the North. They are deaf to all threats of separation. Those threats have been so often reiterated that they have lost their power. The citizens of the Free States are too much aroused to be bullied or cajoled.

They have determined to assert their just rights under this Government, and to prevent "the further extension of Slavery to a single foot of the public territory." If this determination excites the anger of the Slavery propagandists, the political gamblers who so readily use the threat of disunion will be made "to show their hand." The people of the North will know whether the bonds that bind us together rest so lightly, that the people of the South are ready to throw them off, unless the scheme of Slavery aggrandizement is made the policy of the Government. That this is their determination, no one can doubt. Iowa and Maine have discarded all old political differences, and spoken in language not to be misunderstood. Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have uttered their indignation in still a louder voice. Even New-Hampshire refuses "to return like a dog to its vomit," and will no longer send spaniel Senators to do the bidding of the South.

And think you that New-York and Massachusetts will hold back? That they will falter in their assertion of the principle of Free-Soil? That States to whose generous relinquishment of territorial claims the Union is indebted for the greater part of the free Northwest, will now disavow their old and long cherished policy, and will either of them claim the honor of raising the banner of Slavery extension in the North?

I can hardly suppose that even you can cherish so delusive a hope, and can only reconcile your expressed determination to sustain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise with your acknowledged good sense, except upon the principle of your avowed resolution to retire from public life.

I am, respectfully, yours, J. BLUNT, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Auburn Convention.

P. S.—As this letter is intended for the public, you will receive it through the newspapers.

The Africa's News and the Telegraph.

It will be recollected that the steamer *Africa* was signalled off this port last Friday, at about 1 o'clock, P. M. At 2 o'clock the steamer was boarded five miles off Sandy Hook by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the important intelligence brought out by her was almost instantly transferred to the Sandy Hook Telegraph Office, by means of carrier pigeons, from whence it was transmitted over the wires to this City, where it was published over one hour in advance of the steamer's arrival at her dock at Jersey City. At about the same moment the passengers stepped on shore from the *Africa*, the news was placed in New-Orleans, Halifax, Quebec and St. John's, and all intermediate towns, thus affording a marked illustration of the immense convenience of the telegraph to the reading public.

☞ Messrs. PADELFORD, FAY & Co., of Savannah, under date this (Monday) morning, telegraph to their Agents in this City as follows:

"Frost has made its appearance here; send the absentees home."

Visit of the New-York Policemen to the Crystal Palace.

Yesterday, according to announcement, half the Police force obtained leave of absence, to visit the Crystal Palace before its final close. Most, if not all, with their families, availed themselves of this privilege, and at 12 o'clock quite an interesting and interested group were assembled within the building, viewing the works of art and industry of nations. A handsome white muslin tableau, bearing the inscription "Welcome to the Police of New-York" was held by the colossal figure of Liberty, under the dome of the Palace. This day the remainder of the force will enjoy a similar treat.

CHARLESTOWN NOT ANNEXED.—In the Supreme Court on Saturday morning, Chief Justice SHAW delivered the opinion of the Court upon the subject of annexation of Charlestown to Boston, which was that the provisions of the act of annexation were unconstitutional—first, because the act disfranchised the citizens of Charlestown in respect to the election of Representatives to the General Court; second, because it disfranchised in respect to the election of State Senators; and third, it made no provision as to how they should vote in regard to Representatives to Congress. There were other objections to the act, which the Judges had not time, at present, to enumerate.—*Boston Courier, Oct. 23.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS

Concerning the Fate of Sir John Franklin and His Companions.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party, obtained by Dr. RAE from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows:

In the Spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen traveling southward over the ice and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kelikta by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom except one chief officer looked thin, they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives.

At a later date during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, *the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island near it*, about a long day's journey—say 35 or 40 miles—to the northwest of a large stream which can be no other than BACK's Great Fish River, as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir GEORGE BACK's. Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double barrel gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource, "Cannibalism," as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. RAE saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks, as many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relics found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London.

The Fraudulent Stock of the Vermont Central Railroad—Sale of Malaga Fruits.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

The Directors of the Vermont Central Railroad have voted to trace the fraudulent stock issued by CRANE before opening the transfer books, and to hold it in abeyance until some decision, legislative, judicial or other action is had in the matter.

Two cargoes of Malaga Fruit which arrived yesterday, were sold at auction to-day, for cash. Blue mark brought as high as $11 25. Black ditto, $10 32. Boxes, bunch in layers, $3 44. Bunch muscatells, $3 10.

Arrival of Passengers from the Wreck of the City of Philadelphia—Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

The brig *Ann*, from St. John's, N. F., with a part of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *City of Philadelphia*, has reached quarantine here. There is sickness on board, but the nature and extent of it is not known.

The Whigs of the Fourth District met in this city to-day, and unanimously renominated S. H. WALLEY, of Roxbury, for Congress.

The City of Philadelphia's Passengers.

BOSTON, Monday, October 23.

The British ship *Ann*, which arrived here to-day from St. John's, (N. F.,) brought fifty-one passengers from the wrecked steamship *City of Philadelphia*.

Laying of a Corner Stone—Serenade to Gov. Bigler.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 23.

The corner stone of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, in this city, was laid to-day, with imposing and appropriate ceremonies. An address was delivered by Bishop SIMPSON, and Dr. MAGRUDER, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in this District, officiated in placing the stone. The members of the Masonic Order attended generally.

A serenade was given to-night to Gov. BIGLER, who is stopping at Willard's Hotel, by the young Democracy of this city.

Catholic Church Difficulty.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 21.

A difficulty having arisen between the Trustees of the Catholic Church in Newport, Kentucky, and the Bishop, growing out of the latter having erected a school-house on a church lot without the consent of the former, the Trustees applied for an injunction, which was to-day granted by the Court, the Judge deciding that although the Bishop had a right to appoint the Trustees for the Church, he had no right to use the ground for other than church purposes.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 23.

CORNELIUS MORAN, a lad fourteen years of age, was instantly killed this morning, on the corner of Third and Market-streets. He attempted to leap on the emigrant train, but missing his footing, fell between the cars and the train passed over his head.

Fire at Detroit.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 23.

The brick building on Woodbridge-street, Detroit, occupied by J. W. INGERSOLL, as a sash factory, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss was about $15,000. No insurance.

New-York Whig Congressional Nominations.

AUBURN, Monday, Oct. 23.

The Whig Congressional Convention for the Twenty-fifth District met at Port Byron on Saturday, and renominated, by acclamation, Hon. EDWIN B. MORGAN, of Cayuga, for Congress.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Oct. 23.

There were three deaths from Yellow Fever at Savannah, on Saturday.

There has been no frost here yet.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 23.

The Southern mail as late as due, from all points is received, but we find nothing in the papers worth telegraphing.

A LADY TRAVELER.

Interesting Interview with Madame Ida Pfeiffer.

It is not generally known to our citizens that during the last month we have had sojourning in our midst a celebrity of no small note, in the person of a lady who has struck out a course as a traveler certainly original, so far as her sex is concerned, and we are not sure that any person of either sex has adhered to that course with the same pertinacity, through nearly fourteen years, and found in the varied incidents of a traveler's life, so much to incite a continuance of the same course, and with an enthusiasm as great as at the commencement, as she. The lady to whom we refer is Madame IDA PFEIFFER, a native of Vienna, Austria. Her adventures have formed the subject of many a newspaper article, besides two or three interesting books which she has written, and it is more than likely, should she meet with no worse fate than that which has befallen her in her past experience, that she will live to furnish much more extended views than she has yet done from her peculiar point of view.

On Saturday last, it was our good fortune to have an interview with Madame PFEIFFER, at the residence of Dr. AIGNER, of the New-York *Demokrat*, with whom she is at present sojourning as a guest. The interview was one of the most pleasing character, and the memory of it will be recalled in the future with many happy reflections. We found Madame PFEIFFER in conversation with Dr. AIGNER and his lady. She is a lady apparently of about 45 years of age, though we were informed by her that she has already reached her 58th year. She is rather below the medium height, and possesses small frame, and one which we should hardly think sufficiently strong to successfully resist the fatigue and exposures of so many years' travel. Her eyes are of a dark chestnut color, and are expressive of intelligence and mildness of character. Her features are regular and well moulded, and her face bears a sweet and lively expression, which is much heightened during conversation. Her hair, though thin, shows no signs of age. In her dress Madame PFEIFFER is extremely plain—we suppose from the necessity which exists in her travels, to make her wardrobe as simple and compact as possible. Her present tour is her fourth, and her third around the globe, and was commenced in May, 1851. She went from England to the Cape of Good Hope, and after remaining there a brief period, she penetrated into the country of the Hottentots, some two hundred miles into the interior. From the Cape she went to Singapore, and from thence to the Island of Borneo. During her stay there, Madame PFEIFFER resided for a month among a fierce tribe of natives called the *Dyaks*, and by the English *Head Hunters*, who dwell on the river Lupar. She then went over the mountains and lakes to Sungau and Landek. At Landek she visited the extensive diamond mines. She visited most of the Dutch possessions on the Island. The point she next reached was the Island of Java, and was there entertained by the different Sultans. She remained for some time among the ruins of the ancient Hindoo temples on the Island. From Java, she next visited Sumatra. She went into the interior of the Island, and remained four weeks among a tribe of cannibals—one of the most savage of the East Indies—known as the *Battaker*. Having a limited knowledge of the Malay tongue, Madam PFEIFFER conversed with the savages without much difficulty, and their cannibalships took occasion to inform her nearly every day that they should have the pleasure soon of killing her, and of enjoying the luxury of eating her. She had her fears that they would do so, but she managed to suppress any signs of fear, and at the same time laughed off the matter, as if it had been said in jest, telling them that she was an old woman, and that her flesh was tough, and would be, therefore, unpleasant to eat. The savages showed Madame PFEIFFER the implements they used in the slaughter of their victims, and gave an elaborate explanation for her satisfaction of their whole processes in getting up their bills of fare. Madame PFEIFFER, while in Sumatra, ascended the volcano of Merapo to its crater, 10,000 feet above the sea. She visited successively the Islands of Banda, and observed the cultivation of the nutmeg, and Amboo, where large quantities of cloves are raised and exported.

On the Island of Ternata, the next island she visited, Madame PFEIFFER was received with great honors by the Sultan, who spared no efforts to give her a reception *à la Européenne*. A carriage he had for her to use in her travels, but of horses or mules he had none. He did, however, "the next best thing," and placed some twenty men to the vehicle, and they furnished the locomotive power. Gas was an innovation which the Sultan of Ternata had not seen fit to make, and gas lamps at night were for that reason quite unknown; but the gallant Sultan, anxious to do the civilized thing, when Madame PFEIFFER moved through the city at night in the carriage propelled by 20 man power, had his people stationed at regular intervals on each side of the street with lighted flambeaus. Madame PFEIFFER witnessed the dances given before the Court of the Sultan. From Ternata she went to Menato, one of the Celebes Islands. She remained there nearly a month, and traveled into the interior, and had an abundant opportunity to admire its beautiful vegetation. Her next stopping-place was the Island of Macassar. She visited here not only the Dutch Possessions, but also those of the native Princes. She visited successively all of the different Kings of the Celebes, and traveled over the greater part of their dominions.

From the Celebes Madame PFEIFFER returned to Java and embarked soon after from Batavia to San Francisco, California, where she arrived in September, 1853. She visited, successively, Sacramento, Marysville, the Wet Diggings, the Quartz Mining Districts, the village called Crescent City, near Oregon, and subsequently the tribe of Indians located on the Rock River, in Oregon Territory. She passed several days with the Indians, in their huts, partaking of their rude fare, consisting of fish without salt, acorns, and roots, uncooked and even unwashed, a style of serving rather offensive to civilization, but which Madame PFEIFFER managed to subsist very well upon, though she would have preferred a moderate application of water to the food prior to eating. She next visited the Quicksilver Mines, near San Jose, Acapulco, her next stopping place from whence she proceeded to Lima, Peru. Whilst in Peru, she visited the ruins of the Temple of the Sun, a relic of the reign of the Incas, at Cacamacha. From Lima Madame PFEIFFER went to Guayaquil, and from there travelled in the Winter time, accompanied only by a guide, over Chimborazo, to Quito. During the rainy season travel is very unusual, and the different points where rest and refreshments are generally secured are deserted. The journey was one of great difficulty and suffering on account of the rivers being swollen, and on several times she was in danger of losing her life. Once she fell overboard from a canoe into the river Guaya and was saved solely by her own efforts. After visiting Quito she returned to Guayaquil and went from thence to Panama. She crossed the Isthmus to Aspinwall, and from thence went by steamer to New-Orleans. She passed through Arkansas to the frontiers—returned to the Mississippi and took a steamer to St. Louis, and the neighboring places, and then left for the Falls of St. Anthony, which place, together with the surrounding villages and cities she visited. She stopped at Galena, Chicago, Milwaukie, Sault St. Marie, and Fond du Lac on Lake Superior. She continued her journey to Quebec and Montreal, and from thence came to this City some days since.

With American and Americans Madame PFEIFFER is very generally pleased, and our institutions she holds in high favor. She is to remain in New-York for some days, after her return from Philadelphia, for which place she leaves to-morrow.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

New-Jersey.

The Essex County Whig Convention on Saturday last nominated—

For State Senator—Robert L. Cooke, of Bloomfield.
For Clerk—James J. Torhune, Newark.
For Surrogate—Cornelius Botes, Plainfield.
For Sheriff—John Kennedy, Belleville.
For Coroners—Thos. S. King, Newark; John Thatcher, Newark; Chas. H. Ross, Elizabethtown.

Hudson County, N. J., Whig Nominations.

The Whig Nominating Convention of Hudson County, N. J., met yesterday afternoon at Bergen Corners. For County Clerk there were two candidates for the nomination, ROBERT GILCHRIST, present incumbent, and ex-Alderman T. W. JAMES. On a test vote to divide a question, the JAMES party disagreed with the Chair. The Convention became confused and the JAMES party refused to act in a body with the GILCHRIST party and left. Those remaining nominated the following ticket:

For County Clerk—ROBERT GILCHRIST.
For Surrogate—E. W. KINGSLAND.
For Sheriff—JASPER GARRETSON.
For Coroners—J. J. VAN HOUGHTON, of South Bergen; B. CRANE, of Hoboken; and HENRY STIFF, of Jersey City. The former County Committee was reappointed and the Convention adjourned.

Judge EVERETT, who had undertaken to run as the independent candidate, has resigned in favor of Mr. PENNINGTON, the present member and the Whig nominee. He will explain his reasons for declension at POLLOCK's Hotel, Hoboken, on Wednesday evening.

New-York.

The Albany (N. Y.) Whig County Convention, on the 21st inst., met and nominated

For Congress	Samuel Dickson.
For County Treasurer	Richard J. Grant.
For Justice of Sessions	John R. Williams.
For Coroner	Edward Whitney.

The Whigs of Fulton County, N. Y., have nominated

For Assembly	Wesley Gleason.
For Treasurer	Baltus Heague.
For Justice	Harry C. Jones.

The Whigs of Franklin County, N. Y., have nominated

For Assembly	Edward Fitch.
For Sheriff	William J. Conger.
For Treasurer	Samuel M. Wood.
For Justice	Edgar A. Kester.

The Whigs of Schoharie County, N. Y., have nominated

For Sheriff	David D. L. McCulloch.
For Treasurer	Orson Root.
For Justice	Nathan Gallup.

The Whigs of Monroe County, N. Y., have nominated

For Congress	Davis Carpenter.
For Treasurer	Lewis Selye.
For Superintendent	Henry Durfee.

The Whig Congressional Convention for the 26th District met at Port Byron, on Saturday, and nominated by acclamation Hon. EDWIN B. MORGAN, of Cayuga, for Congress.

Whig Nominations—Williamsburg.

At a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Whig Nominating Committee of the city of Brooklyn (late Williamsburg) on the 23d inst., the following nominations were unanimously made.

For Aldermen	JAMES SPARKS, R. H. HUNTLEY.
Supervisor	J. VAN MEERBOLL.
Captain of Police	CHARLES S. LEWIS.
Commissioner of Excise	JOSHUA GARRARD.
Constable	JOHN H. BADCOCK.
Assessor	AARON H. GANNON.

Democratic County Convention.

The Kings County Democratic Convention met in Flatbush last evening, and made the following nominations:

For Surrogate—ROSWELL C. BRAINARD.
For Coroner—CHARLES VAN ZANDT.
For Coroner, (County Towns)—W. E. BENNETT.
For Overseer of the Poor—A. R. HATFIELD, SAMUEL DOXEY.
Justice of the Sessions—JOHN C. [illegible].

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Seymour Club.

In compliance with a call of the Seymour Club, a meeting of the present Governor's friends was held last night at Capt. KERRIGAN's Headquarters, No. 23 White-street. The attendance was by no means encouraging, and bore a most unfair proportion to the vast amount of eloquence expended. The object of the meeting as stated in the placard, was to ratify the Ward nominations.

Mr. CHARLES MCANLEY was moved to the Chair without opposition. He opened the meeting by stating the purpose for which it had been called. He asserted his adhesion to the principles of Governor SEYMOUR, and expressed his unqualified opposition to a prohibitory liquor law. He dwelt on the importance of individual exertion to the maintenance and ultimate triumph of their principles, and adduced in illustration of the importance of even a single vote, the fact mentioned recently, by the Cincinnati *Atlas*, that one single vote in the City of New-York, returned a Republican member of Assembly, which made a majority of the Legislature of that State for THOMAS JEFFERSON, and gave him the vote of New-York, without which he could not have been elected. The whole policy of the United States, during the JEFFERSON and MADISON Administration—a period of 16 years—hung on that single vote. The speaker concluded by reading the call.

Mr. MAYNARD, in compliance with calls from some of the audience, addressed the meeting at length in a melange of observations, [illegible] about boiling witches in tea kettles, and the connection of the process with federalism, about the rights of conscience, and the wrongs and folly of attempting to open the way to heaven by Legislative enactment; about HORACE GREELEY and the Prohibitory Liquor Law, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the theatres, and moral innovations generally. These he characterized as the genuine descendants of the bigoted old Puritans, only worse. An Irishman, he said, was once attempting to describe a Jackass to a fellow-countryman, but for a long time could not succeed to his satisfaction. At last he hit on a lucky thought: "Paddy," says he, "did you ever see a mule, honey?" "Yes, be my soul and I did," says the other. "Well, an shure by jabers, a jackass is jist like a mule, only a little more so." [Great laughter.] And so it was, said the speaker, with the Federal party now, and their old grandfathers, the persecuting Puritans, only like the jackass and the mule, the Federalists were a little worse. He called upon the Hard-Shell bolters, and the bolters from the bolters up at Stuyvesant Institute, and all honest men to come forward and aid them in upholding personal, social and political privileges, the principles of the bill of rights, and the Constitution of the country, by reëlecting Governor SEYMOUR. There was yet some of the spirit of '76 alive, which might again realize itself in making the sons of patriot sires shoulder the musket in defence of their rights, even though it were in civil war. [Loud applause.]

Mr. CREIGHTON submitted the annexed Ward nominations: for Aldermen, H. H. HOFFMIRE; for Assessor, ANDREW SHERLEY; for Councilman, Eighth District, ALLAN A. BURNS; do. for Tenth District, PETER H. SCHENCK. These nominations were unanimously approved by the meeting.

Mr. CREIGHTON refused to accept the nomination for Assembly.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. MAYNARD be elected to represent the District in the State Assembly during the ensuing term. Carried unanimously.

After some other speeches, and the presentation by Mr. CREIGHTON of a series of Anti-Maine Law resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

Aldermen.

In the Thirteenth Ward, DAVID A. FORBES is the regular Whig Candidate for Alderman.

In the Third Ward, JOHN W. GAY is the Independent Candidate for Alderman.

Sixth Whig Congressional District.

The delegates from the wards composing the Sixth Congressional District met last evening at KERR's, corner of Sixth-street and the Bowery, to nominate a candidate for Congress from that District. M. B. BREWER was called to preside.

There was but one ballot, as follows:

CHARLES H. MARSHALL received 8 votes.

WM. SIMONSON received 6 votes.

On motion to declare the nomination unanimous, *eight* voted in the affirmative, and *seven* in the negative.

Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance.

This body met last evening at Dr. TRALL's Lyceum Hall, No. 15 Laight-st.

The following gentlemen were constituted a Committee on nominations to report a ticket for the consideration of the Alliance on Friday evening next: Dr. R. T. Trall, J. Lowell, C. B. L. Barron, J. W. Bennett, Wm. G. West, Wm. H. Whiting and Henry S. Chubb.

Democratic Whig Justice Convention.

The Delegates of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, met last evening at the Stuh House, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth-avenue, to nominate a candidate for Police Justice. Two meetings had been previously held but with ineffectual results. The delegates voted five each for the candidates from their respective Wards. Last evening the name of a third party was introduced and the nomination finally effected. A large number of ballots were taken. The first and last ballots were as follows:

	First ballot.	Last ballot.
William J. Roome	5	6
J. V. Gridley	5	2
Isaac Dayton	[illegible]	3

THE ARCTIC.

THE EVIDENCE ON THE ARCTIC.

[illegible] of American Seamen—Magistrates of F. L. O.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I much regret to be drawn into a public controversy with a gentleman who occupies a position which I believe to be as honorable, useful and humanizing as that of the Superintendent of the New-York Seamen's Home. I frankly acknowledge that in those sentences of the hastily written letter I addressed you under an impulse caused by the loss of the Arctic, upon which he more particularly animadverts, I employed two sweeping assertions. In doing so, I did not wish or expect to be understood literally. And with this acknowledgment, I would be willing to leave the matter had Mr. TRACY been content with denying the literal truth of my allegations. But he goes further, he publicly accuses me of malicious falsehood, he pronounces my statements to be wholly "*without foundation—utterly and shamefully false.*" I would not hold a gentleman who has been twenty-five years at sea, and the greater part of that time subject to those trials of temper which the system of the merchant service decrees to its officers, to a strict accountability to the latitudinary rules of courtesy in debate, nor would I for a moment crowd your valuable columns by replying to a merely personal insult. But, Mr. Editor, the purport and tendency of my remarks bore upon a question of deep and awful public concern. I cannot allow this to be obscured by appeals to patriotic prejudices and vanity or angry discussions of side issues. The virtual truthfulness of my statements and charges, so far as they affect the great practical question now before the public, I am ready to maintain and establish.

What was my position? Simply this: That in respect to "morality, manliness and discipline," the American merchant service is "*deeply, radically and disgracefully demoralized,*" and that this is a great cause of the large number of missing ships, wrecks, collisions and other accidents, and of the melancholy loss of life and destruction of property attending them. I demanded reform; and suggested the manner in which the owners of that department of the service in which the public have the deepest interest, could initiate reform, and add to the value and safety of their property in so doing. Capt. TRACY asserts that my charges are without foundation. Let the public judge.

The points at issue, unfortunately, are not to be decided by an appeal to statistics, but are questions of experience, of reflection and argument. In the matter of experience I of once yield to Captain TRACY, and to a man whose position is so distinctly that of a professional friend of seamen, I yield this advantage cheerfully and wholly. I will not submit to the witness-box, however, as competent to testify in the case, his "many captains and mates who have been to sea over twenty years." These captains and mates are on trial. Their testimony can only be received as State's evidence, and as such, I shall presently employ some of them.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER stated in his sermon last Sunday, that over fifty American vessels have sailed from port and since been given up for lost—*never heard from*—in the last twelve months. While at the same time, three large ocean steamers and three sailing packets, *all loaded with passengers*, have been wrecked and totally lost on the American coast. Besides these there is the *City of Glasgow*, with another freight of human life—given up. Two hundred and one vessels have been reported lost within a single week. The losses paid by Marine Insurance Companies, in New-York alone, amount TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS *for the last year.*

Does any man believe that all this frightful loss of life, this enormous destruction of property, was absolutely necessary—the inevitable result of the dangers of the sea? Does any one believe that no amount of prudence and skill could have guarded against these dangers, and averted in any degree these results? Why did they occur? Mr. BEECHER intimates that it was because the owners of the ships were members of the Union Safety Committee, that it was because the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. There is a nearer, simpler, more obvious and more practical relation of cause and effect, which it would be a sin in an infant to disregard.

"*From a return to the British House of Commons,* we gather that from January, 1847, to December, 1850, there happened at sea upwards of 12,000 casualties, varying in magnitude from the shipwreck of the fleet at night, with all its horrors, to a clumsy collision in the Channel. The amount of the loss of life averaged (per year) 1,250. *One of the chief features of this catalogue of disasters is the startling fact that but few accidents have occurred to ships ABLY COMMANDED AND MANNED.*" I quote the *Sailor's Magazine*, the organ of the SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, under the patronage of which is the institution superintended by Captain TRACY. (Oct. 1852.) Again, the London *Times*, commenting upon a Record kept at Lloyds', of the losses of property and lives from marine disasters, comprising 12,510 accidents at sea, equal to 3,337 each year, or 64 each week, observes, "*Facts indicate unmistakably that accidents to ABLY COMMANDED AND MANNED ships are comparatively few.*"

Let this point be assumed; not as absolutely established, but as credible and probable, by the readers of the TIMES, I have next to convince them that a very large proportion of American seamen are morally and disgracefully demoralized and rendered incapable of exercising that prudence, courage and ability to resist the danger of the sea, which those who trust their property and the lives of friends to their care expect, and ought to expect of them. For this purpose I shall rely chiefly on the testimony of shipmasters themselves, as reported within the last two or three years in the *Sailor's Magazine*.

The captain and officers very rarely see their sailors till they are got on board their vessel, and as they are usually intoxicated when they come on board, the officers have no means of judging whether they know anything about a vessel or not. When sailors are scarce, their landlords or runners pick up any whom they find intoxicated in the dens where and they are drawn into their houses and make so with drugged liquor—put on them a good flannel shirt and old pair of trousers, and, for their advance, ship them as sailors. Last Winter, we heard several ships which left this port, more or less of the crew, when they had passed down the channel and clear of the frauds of rum, came to the captain and told him they were soldiers—had been in the Mexican war—knew nothing about a ship, or how they came on board one. *One* of these vessels, (it is known,) on a wintry coast, came near being lost in consequence of having several men on board who was no better than so many men of straw.—*Sailor's Magazine*, 1850, p. 212.

In the *Sailor's Magazine* again, (1850, p. 217,) it is stated distinctly enough, that "*in nineteen cases out of twenty the miserable pay of the sailor is pocked money by his landlord, and he is sent on board for duty intoxicated.*" Captain TRACY says that he does not believe that there is more than one out of thirty that go to sea in that condition; but by another ship-master, in the *Sailor's Magazine*, January, 1853, the paragraph from which I have quoted is positively referred to, and said to contain the "*records of the experience of masters—yea! of hundreds of ship-masters*, and to carry the evidence of truth on its face." There is a hundred to one there, at least, against Captain TRACY's experience.

To quote shipmasters therefore no more on this point, here is a landsman's picture of the crew of a New-York packet-ship, in the year 1851. Rev. Mr. BURWELL, of the New-York Evangelist, is, if I am not mistaken, a man of remarkably keen observation. "Our crew were a hard set—many of them old men, barely capable of duty, and *all* apparently imbruted by hard labor and exposure, and vicious courses. There was not one fresh looking countenance among them; not one who bore the expression beyond that of a *brute* generally; and not even the frankness of spirit that the laboring brute. The whole state and condition of their clothing added to the unattractiveness of their appearance—nothing of rugged vigorous health nor hope from power of clothing, were drunk when shipped, and in tatters, and out of clothes." This is the way the character and ability of a crew is lost if any first class of vessels, especially fitted and provided for the convenience of passengers, either in the [illegible] New-York, [illegible] writes (*Sailor's Magazine*, Aug., 1850) again, "Sailors are making the strongest moral impression probably of any port (save Boston) in the world; and they consequently assume their best outward aspect." "Falstaff's ragged regiment could have been no more so!" So much better behaved are sailors at New-York than elsewhere, that the same writer says: "I should expect the same crew who would come on board my ship in New-York, perfectly sober, and get her under way, to make a 'pier-head leap' at Liverpool; that is, come on board when the ship was pushing out between the pier-heads, and probably not one of them sober."

I asserted further, that while our commerce had been rapidly increasing, the character and ability of our crews had deteriorated rather than improved. A writer in the *Sailor's Magazine*, March 1851, says: "From my own observation, the character and standing of the sailor were (formerly) taken into consideration in the (shipping) transaction; and especially of green hands or ordinary seamen. The profession at that time was considered more respectable and honorable than at present." After giving some indications of the better character of seamen formerly, the writer continues: "*With such men* and so fitted, is it any wonder that good and *safe* and profitable voyages were made?" At the present time, crews are furnished of which neither the officers nor owners know anything about before they come on board and just as the vessel is leaving, consequently *they are obliged to take them whether good or bad, drunk or sober. The result has been that the insufficiency of crews has been reduced,—at least one-fourth*,—since the introduction of the present furnishing system." A Mobile merchant said to me yesterday: "You are perfectly right, at least as far as the sailors go that come to Mobile. There is five times as much trouble with crews as there used to be. The hands on board American ships coming to Mobile are now almost invariably represented by their captains to be incompetent and mutinous.

Here again is a description of "*an ordinary ship's company at sea on a Winter's coast*," as it is now to be found: a crew composed of all nations and all languages, *unused to subordination, reckless of consequences*, half-clad, &c," (*S. Mag.*, 1851, p. 446.) Here again: "Under a sense of their degradation, nauseated with debauchery, sick of everything around them, hating even themselves, (for there are periods when they awake to a sense of *their being men*,) they are eager for any change for relief; they will ship to go on a Winter's coast without ever thinking or knowing whether they have a second jacket or shirt, stockings or shoes." These are descriptions of the ordinary run of American merchant seamen from the port of New-York.

Capt TRACY says: "By seamen, I mean *to include all*, from the master down to the *cook*; (of course, then, he includes the firemen of the *Arctic*.) "What do you say of the officers?" I say that when a young man has to "come in at the hawse-holes," and spend six years, first as the inferior and then as the equal, and all as the mate and most closely-confined associate of such crews, before he can look for any promotion—that if he is not "demoralized, radically, deeply, disgracefully," it is a miracle. If he is not brutalized by the treatment that such a crew have to endure to force them to the necessary labor for the crack passages which our ships are all striving to make, I do not know what will brutalize a man. I repeat, "under a sense of their degradation, nauseated with debauchery, sick of everything around them and hating even themselves,"—what a happy influence on character this must have! How quietly but completely it must fit the youngster for the responsibility of command! Capt. TRACY says that "crews are generally treated kindly and humanely." There are different standards of kindness and humanity—when and how did he form his? Capt. TRACY says he knows scores of kind and noble ship-masters. Certainly, there are such. I know them that I believe to be so. I have heard sailors themselves, judging according to their standard, testify of one such *at sea*. I never heard them speak of but one. I have sailed with one that was esteemed to be such on shore, and at sea the fiend himself could not have excelled him in want of common *feeling for the hardships and wretchedness of his* crew. The large *majority* of ship-masters are, according to my observation, unfeeling tyrants. What is the consequence? Says one of them, (August, 1852, *Sailor's Magazine*,) "We have treated sailors too much as though they were brutes, lodged them as brutes, and wonder, with this wholesome *regimen*, that they are brutal. *If sailors are men*, interest and duty both bind us in our management of them to appeal to those sentiments which distinguish them from brutes." Why, if *interest* combines with duty to make officers treat their crews as if they were not composed purely of brutes, do they not do it? Because these officers are brutes themselves, made brutes by their own six years or more of suffering under this same brutal system. "If the officer," says Capt. EZEKIEL JONES, "would only study to *remove causes* rather than punish effects *all* the imaginary necessity of corporeal punishment would vanish at once." What is the sort of discipline the neophyte officer is liable to undergo in these six years' education, necessary to learn him, as Capt. TRACY insists, how to obey? Perchance the following as once described by the law-reporter of the DAILY TIMES, "Captain TRAIL, master of a vessel bound from New-Orleans to this port, shipped a lad in the latter city. When some five days out the lad grew sick, kept his bunk, was hauled out by the mate and kicked, says the evidence, until the boots of the mate were worn through at the toes. Recuperating the next day, the captain took the boy in hand, triced him up to the rigging, and gave him twenty-five lashes; threw him down in the scuppers and washed his wounds with brine. For the next twelve days the boy was whipped ("worked up!") aloft and alof, finally shut up under the booby hatch on top of a load of cotton, denied light, air and food. The result was death. The Commissioner allowed the atrocious monster to get off on $1,000 bail, which he will forfeit, to meet death, doubtless, at some other time, at the hands of some outraged seaman, who will be charged with mutiny, &c., and be hanged." I would like to know what Capt. TRACY would consider "*high wages*" for a man who *is subject* to this sort of thing, and I declare that according to my observation, and according to what I have heard from sailors themselves, such treatment as this, though not always ending immediately so tragically, is very common at sea.

"It is a well-known fact," says Mr. DANA, "that seamen are better treated when there are passengers on board. Though officers may sometimes be inclined to show themselves off by freaks of office and authority, yet cruelty they would hardly be guilty of. It is on long and distant voyages, where there is no constraint on the captain, and none but the crew to testify against him, that sailors need most the protection of the law. On such voyages as these there are many cases of outrageous cruelty on record—enough to make one's heart sick, and almost disgusted with the sight of man; and many, many more, which have never come to light, and never will be known until the sea shall give up its dead. Many of these have led to mutiny and piracy—*stripe for stripe and blood for blood.*"

I care naked several seamen together if they had ever known anything as bad as the whipping scene witnessed and described by this writer in Two Years Before the Mast. They all agreed that they had, and were said they had not worse on their last voyage. They were *Sailors' Home* seamen, too. "The mate now went forward and told John quietly to go aft; and he seeing resistance was in vain, there the black-guard third mate from him, and said he would go off of himself; that they should not drag him; and with up to the gang way and held out his hands; but as soon as the captain began to make him fast, the indignity was too much, and he began to resist; but the mate and RUSSELL holding him, he was seized up. When he was seized up he turned to the captain, who was turning up his sleeves, and asked him what he was to be flogged for. "*Know! I ever refused my duty, Sir?*" *Have you ever known me do anything back or to be insolent, or not to do my work?*"

"No," said the captain, "he is [illegible] you [illegible]."

"Out a [illegible] quickly, [illegible] flogged."

"*No!*" shouted the captain, suddenly shaking his mouth, *heard this vicious but unpoised*," and began laying the blows upon his back, swinging half round between each blow to give it full effect. As he went on, his passion increased, and he danced about the deck, calling out, as he swung the rope, "I'll tell you, if you want to know, what I flog you for. It's because *I like to do it; I like to do it; it suits me!*" The man writhed under the pain, until he could endure it no longer, when he called out, with an exclamation more common with foreigners than with us, "Oh, Jesus Christ! Oh, Jesus Christ!" "Don't call on Jesus Christ," said the Captain, "he cannot help you; call on Captain T——. He's the man! Jesus Christ can't help you now!" * * * * Every one stood still at his post, while the Captain walked the quarter deck, at each turn, as he came forward, calling out to us, "*You see your condition!* * * * You've got a driver over you! Yes, a nigger driver! I'll see who'll tell me he isn't a negro *slave!*" * * Soon after, JOHN came aft with his back covered with stripes and wales, and dreadfully swollen, and asked the steward to ask the Captain to let him have some salve or balsam to put on it. "No," said the Captain, who heard him from below; "tell him to put his shirt on; that's the best thing for him; and pull me ashore in the boat. Nobody is going to lay up on board this vessel." (Dana, p. 127.) I have seen a man more barbarously used than this, and I have heard similar blasphemy on board a ship, the Captain of which had the reputation on shore of being an uncommonly humane and pious man.

But all I care to assert is, that this indicates a very common—yes, the general—style of intercourse between officers and men. The Captain is supreme—a perfect despot, holding the crew *subject to his authority, not for certain reasonable* purposes, alone, but subject to his good pleasure, to his passions and whims; as slaves, as horses, and cattle. And the majority of their *crews are* slaves. They subject themselves to this slavery, because they are too mean, too sensual, too spiritless, too little able to command and restrain themselves, to be, or do anything else. Between land-sharks and boarding-house keepers, and merchants and shipmasters, they are bought and sold.

I will adopt here with a slight alteration the remarks of a recent writer on the Marine Corps of the United States:

"The recent advance in the pay of (seamen) is sufficiently liberal to induce those into the service, that men, however high their rank should be proud to command; but if its officers may shower on them oaths of abuse, indulge in pugilistic feats worthy of the ring, break (belaying pins) over the heads of their helpless, because subordinate victims; (merchants) will in vain offer generous pay, to attract better material, as no one with a spark of self-respect will enter a service where every manly feeling may be outraged without check or restraint. Into such a service, while such abuses continue, we must expect to see none but those who have been *brutalized by such* treatment, or who have sunk so low in degradation as to be unfit for any employment out of it."

This inference seems to me to be obviously correct—but it is no less than I said, in effect, of the "very small number of Native Americans" in the merchant service, for saying which I am attacked by Capt. TRACY. I maintain, however, that the case is far worse with seamen, because of the fact that the United States Marine officers have never themselves been subject to the brutalizing influences which the majority of mercantile shipmasters have suffered.

As the majority of men are constituted there is a moral necessity for this brutalizing system, as long as the service is without any sort of *educational system*. That there is no absolute necessity for it is proved by the success of those few shipmasters whose moral nature has been strong enough to carry them, with live hearts and clear heads, through the present brutalizing ordeal of forecastle and petty official slavery.

"On my last voyage," says a shipmaster, (*Sailors' Mag. Aug.*, 1853,) I was not vexed nor had I cause to be, even once, with the conduct of my *officers* and men, and they were picked up as *crews* ordinarily are, except one officer and one man. *None* of them were religious men, none of them were acquainted with my mode of discipline; *yet a little care and* PATIENCE brought them into the traces to work harmoniously." Twenty years ago, Capt. RICHARDSON, formerly of the Sailor's Home, remarked at a Temperance meeting in New-York, he was in New-Orleans with his ship and an excellent crew. His second mate not being made of the best materials, he was obliged to discharge him, and for various reasons he concluded to select a man to fill his place from the crew. Accordingly, when the crew were at dinner one day, in the forecastle, who should drop quietly down among them but their Captain. He told them the second mate was about to leave the ship, and he had concluded to fill the vacancy from their number. "Now," said he, "who shall it be?" Who among you is best fitted for the place?—No answer. "I thought I would *consult you*, now speak your mind, one at a time." Half a dozen of the surprised and gratified crew at once pronounced together the same name. Their choice proved in all respects a most excellent and satisfactory officer to the captain, while the crew, no doubt, respected him, and obeyed him with cheerfulness and alacrity. A shipmaster who says, "he has sailed in thirty-five different ships, both large and small, in *bully liners*, and in ships that were not bullies," observes, "where a man commences a voyage with such a discipline, he declares war at once against all the better feelings of his crew, if they have any (left), if they have not, he arouses against himself all their worst passions;" while Capt. JONES of the Revenue Service, "hesitates not to say that *every experienced and humane* commander knows, that seamen, when *properly and ably commanded*, are more docile than any other class under the sun."

Mr. DANA describes a threatened mutiny among his shipmates. The captain ordered them all aft. "Instead of violent threatenings, or at least an outbreak of *quarter-deck bravado, threats and abuse*, which they had every reason to expect, a sense of common danger and common suffering seemed to have tuned his spirit, and begotten something like a human fellow feeling, for he received the crew in a manner quiet—almost kind. He told them what he had heard, said he did not believe they would try to do any such thing as was intimated; that they had always been good men—obedient, and knew their duty, and he had no fault to find with them; and asked what they had to complain of. * * * He added a few words about their duty in their present situation, and sent them forward, saying that he should take no further notice of the matter. This language of the captain *had a very good effect upon the crew*, and they returned quietly to their duty."

I cannot extend this letter further, but I trust that some one more competent than myself will take up the subject and urge more convincingly upon shipowners and shipmasters, as well as upon the public at large, the duty, the absolute necessity—if our commerce is still further to be increased—of some better sentient educational system than we now have.

It is proper that I should add to your voluntary assurance, (as that appears not to have been sufficient for Capt. TRACY,) that my own opportunities of observation have not been quite contemptible, that I have sailed in American and foreign craft of all classes, more than forty thousand miles; that I have been intimately associated with seamen at home and abroad, at sea and on shore, and that I am experimentally acquainted with the benefits to them growing out of the excellent system of the New-York Sailors' Home; and—as Captain TRACY thinks it important to inquire—I am an American born, though, (if one more irrelevant word may be excused,) as far as possible from being a Know-Nothing. Neither am I as anxious to deny and hide from myself and others what is wrong in my country as to contribute to make it right.

Your obedient servant,

F. L. O.

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 21.

"As a Moment to Such Cases [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is very gratifying to observe the great interest manifested in the land in the melancholy loss of the Arctic, and the sympathy of all classes in the sad bereavement of those who have lost their dearest relatives and friends. When such a calamity occurs, each of us, as an individual, naturally feels the loss of his own relative or friend to be most grievous; but in the estimation of us all, as a community, it is difficult to particularize, and we look upon the disaster as a public and a national misfortune.

There are, however, peculiarities about the case of the Arctic, which give somewhat of a different aspect to this view of the matter; and none more so than is the overwhelming loss of him who may be said to be the greatest sufferer by the late shipwreck, and towards whom all, both as individuals and as a community, seem moved to extend their deepest sympathy. I refer to EDWARD K. COLLINS, Esq. The loss of the splendid ship belonging to the line which bears his name, and of which he was the founder, is of itself a deep blow; but more than this, he has lost his wife, his only daughter, and his youngest son. I will not dwell upon his misfortune, nor enlarge upon the amiable character of his wife, nor the rare virtues and charms of his daughter—this is not the place, nor the opportunity. But I do not consider it to be trenching upon the sacred grief of the father by publicly calling attention to the claims of his noble boy. Beyond the immediate circle of his family connections and friends, he has acquired a high reputation in the neighborhood of his late residence, and especially among his fellow-travelers in the railroad cars, in his daily trips to and from school, where his ingenuous countenance and gallant behavior made him a favorite with all—and those who knew him will bear testimony to the remarkable manliness of his character. It was reserved for him, however, to earn an undying fame, by his deportment under the awful trials of the ever to be remembered 27th of September last. As to the facts there can be no dispute—they are proved by several undoubted and reliable witnesses. And when the accounts of his heroic devotion were published, especially where *he refused to put on a life-preserver until all the ladies were supplied*, all who had known him could not but exclaim, "That was like COLT COLLINS."

The heroism and gallantry of this noble boy upon that occasion, deserve commemoration; they put to the blush, they hold up to the indignant scorn of the whole community, the selfish cowards and the scoundrels who, *under whatever pretexts*, skulked away from that ill-fated steamer before her final plunge, and proper honor should be awarded to him.

If, unfortunately, after sufficient time shall have elapsed, no hopes can be entertained of the safety of this gallant boy, I propose that by subscriptions *from the youths* of Westchester County, especially in the neighborhood of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and from all other boys in the midst of us, who appreciate nobility of soul, and true heroism and manliness in one who only wanted years to make him a man, although only yet a boy, an appropriate monument shall be erected to the memory of COLT COLLINS.

No more suitable spot could be selected than the land adjoining his late residence, and his father could not refuse the request to appropriate a site on his beautiful farm for the purpose. I suggest this as one mode of testifying our admiration for the son, and our sympathy for the sorely stricken father. A monument standing upon that lofty eminence, overlooking an extensive arm of the Ocean which was the scene of so much bravery, and which now weeps over him whose loss would be thus commemorated, will, for all time to come furnish the evidence that true heroism and gallantry are always appreciated, and the youths who subscribe for it, will be proud to emulate the character of one who has merited such a testimonial.

NEW-ROCHELLE.

THE SEARCH IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Kane's Expedition—Sketches of the Ice Region.

From a Private Letter from an Officer to a Friend.

SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION,
Brig *Advance*, Baffin's Bay, Friday, July 14, 1854.

MY DEAR——: * * * * We made the coast near Godshalar, the scene of the early Christian labors of HANS EGEDE, and I write from a point nearly opposite that neatest and most flourishing of its settlements, Fegdisminde, "the Nunnery of Egede."

On the 29th being becalmed off Fiskemaes, we dispatched a boat up the Fiord, to look out for the town; returning soon with a pilot boat and crew from the Governor, we stood in, and were in a short time in sight of the first Greenland town I had yet seen. It was in keeping with the scenery around. In the midst of Esquimaux huts rose the only mansion, *the residence of the Governor, a most kind* hearted old gentleman, full of Scandinavian hospitality, and kind of his wife, his children, and his pipe. The courtesies of his humble mansion were cordially extended to us, and after breaking bread with His Excellency, we felt quite as much at home as on board our little brig, from the encramped quarters of which we were by no means sorry to be, for a short time relieved.

The official letters brought by our commander from the Court of Denmark were anticipated by the cordial kind feeling of the authorities.

Every care was extended to the expedition, and we departed with a good supply of codfish and an Esquimaux hunter, whose rayack and lance are expected by Dr. KANE to keep his dogs in food.

Sukkertoppen was our next port, a quiet little glen, shut in by rocks and looking its barren solitude. Here in a single hour we laid in reindeer furs, dog's harness and moccasins, filled our water casks and stood out to sea.

At both these places, while my comrades were busily engaged in hasty preparation for departure from port, I made the best use of my time in collecting botanical specimens. With box and gun I made two sallies at Fiskemaes and one at Sukkertoppen, into the deep mountain gorges, where the water, caused by the sun's genial rays, had melted the snow that trickled down the mountain sides, and at last found a resting-place, around which grew a highly interesting and quite luxuriant flora. Upon the southern slopes I found the willows, as if determined to force a living out of the world, clinging apparently to the solid rock, and, though stunted in growth, looking no less fresh than members of the same family growing in our own rich soil. The cutkins of these plants were found to be of very deficient development. The same was also observed of the Anaromida Tetrigana, one of the characteristic heaths of this region. These circumstances seem to our commander to indicate a backward Summer, whilst the meteorological returns obtained at Fiskemaes and Sichtenfels, shows a Winter of unusual mildness. The bugs too are not numerous, and he seems to expect we will meet no floe ice until we reach Melville Bay.

Disco we longed to visit—a longing which the sight of its high mountains only increased, but the breeze, I suppose, did not justify us in losing an inch of ground, for we stood on to the northward in expectation of reaching the middle ice. But one thing more remains—an increase of dogs—for deficiency of which we are humbly thankful, as but for that we would not see the settlement of Proven. PROVEN, July 20, 1853.

Proven is not unlike the settlements previously visited, except that, in being farther to the north, its inhabitants are proportionately more poor and wretched. It is, with one exception, the most northern of the Danish settlements on the threshold of the great barrier of Melville Bay. The scenery around presents the same barren picturesqueness characteristic of the Greenland coast. Here resides the Royal Inspector, a clever old Dane, possessing a small fortune obtained through his office, an Esquimaux wife and good beer. His one-story mansion, looking almost as old as the hills, presented a grand appearance beside the miserable huts of the natives. Built as they are of stones covered with sod or moss for Winter, and seal skins for Summer, they look more like the homes of burrowing animals than anything human. Poor creatures!—their only pasture ground the sea, affords them occasionally an inadequate supply of food, at which time their condition is truly deplorable.

It is the custom of the coast, brought from the fatherland, to set before the stranger the welcoming cup of coffee, after partaking which, like the salt of the Arabs, he may consider himself at home. This custom extends from the Governor's house to the native's hut; and good coffee do they make. At the Inspector's, signal credit is due our good Esquimaux hostess for her skill in coffee making, and the natural ease with which she did the honors of the house.

We have been procured some fifteen or twenty Esquimaux dogs, but as the number is less than half a supply, we will be obliged to stop at Appenavik, twenty miles further to the northward. These dogs are a necessary part of an Esquimaux settlement, and seem to mingle with the natives in about equal numbers and terms of the greatest familiarity—living in many cases in the same hut. One striking peculiarity I observed, was their huddling together, and resting their pipes to the nose of a chosen leader, who occupies the centre of the pack, the whole settlement, young and old, set up a chorus loud and shrill, that lasts about five minutes.

Leaving Proven and the civilized world on our backs, we will in an hour be pushing forward to the scene of our explorations. This is, as you are aware, Smith Sound. How far we will be able to penetrate this one could hardly say, this unknown, but from what we can see of the ice which [illegible] too barrier. [illegible] by previous [illegible] we have every reason to [illegible] our exploration into this unknown and mysterious quarter of our planet. Once arrived at the termination of our voyage, Winter quarters will be selected at a point protected to the northward and westward by some prominent headland, against the drifting ice in the early Spring. In this selection, great experience and judgment are required, but in our commander's sagacity we have every confidence. Here we will be frozen in during the long nine Winter months, during which period the search for FRANKLIN will be made.

For this search the most active preparations are going on. Once at anchor, but few hours will expire before a boat and sleigh party will set out to continue that which could not be accomplished with the vessel. This party will consist of nine, all of which have, I believe, been selected, as all hands have volunteered; but the doctor is not very communicative as to his intentions, and we are in ignorance as to who will be its fortunate members. They take with them one of the light India rubber boats constructed by Mr. BENNET, and dogs.

The great object of this expedition will be to pave the way for future operations in the Spring. For this purpose they carry with them a stock of provisions, consisting of pemican, preserved meats, meat biscuit, &c., with a few luxuries, to be left at different points on the way. The boat, *The Forlorn Hope*, for so she is called, is so constructed as to propel either on ice or water—on ice by sight men operating against wooden bars lashed athwart the boat, while the doctor will lead off in advance to explore the track. The stern is covered with an India Rubber cloth tent, to serve as a protection by night and cooking apartment by day.

Having arrived at the termination of their journey, leaving the *Forlorn Hope* and provisions to the mercy of the wolverines and bears, they will return to the brig on foot, in the darkness of the polar night, guided by their compass and the stars.

The plan of operations, hitherto considered impracticable by the English, is entirely new, and originated with this expedition. By it there are many advantages gained. The men are more fresh and vigorous than in the Spring, and the party that *follows them at this time have not only the advantage* of traveling over ground previously explored, but carry during their march but a comparatively small quantity of provisions; besides, there is a great saving of time. The boat is extremely light, compared with those used by PARRY and others who have undertaken similar journeys. The most rigid economy with regard to space is preserved, and calculations are made with mathematical exactness as to the stowage of the different articles. Nothing will be taken that can possibly be dispensed with, and the cooking apparatus will be of the most simple kind. The whole is a modification of the North American Indian and Russian; while the complicated machinery for cooking with the little odds and ends used by the English, is dispensed with, or greatly simplified. Quantity and not quality with regard to food, convenience, and not comfort, with regard to space, are the points considered. Every two men carry a haversack between them, containing a simple change of clothing for each, to weigh not more than twenty pounds. Thus the Arctic traveler's wardrobe is ten pounds including a pair of canvas boots, to be used in the homeward journey. Pemican is almost the only food to be used, preserved meats and milks, &c., being looked upon simply as antiscorbutics and luxuries occasionally to be indulged in. Fats, such as may be procured from bears, birds, &c., together with a small quantity of lard taken with them, with a little spirits to melt and light it, will serve as the only fuel both for heating and cooking purposes. The lamp used will be the simple copper dish, cork float, and cotton wick of the Icelanders. A supply of teas and coffee, together with the different extracts prepared by Messrs. ALDEN & BORDEN, will be taken, as also a small quantity of the meat biscuit of Mr. BORDEN, and prepared milk of Mr. AREATY. Our pemican is of very superior quality, having been made under the personal superintendence of Dr. KANE. In our sledge parties we will be served much like the boy whose variety consisted in fine, "mush and milk, then milk and mush," pemican soup, fried pemican, pemican raw, and *vice versa*.

The one thing in these regions to be dreaded from such rigid adherence to animal diet, and that of one kind, is attacks of scurvy; but there is, unquestionably, more of it in many of our vessels than need be, if proper hygenic measures were taken. Thorough and regular ablutions, with moderate exercise, will no doubt, do almost all that can be done to ward off its attacks; and when such a system has been made a regular branch of discipline, cases have been rare; at least such has been the experience of the recent exploring expeditions. In the sledge parties, every man will be required to wash down with snow, and rub with a coarse towel, previous to turning into the snow hut for his nightly, or rather, periodic rest. "A cold comfort," truly; but experience has proven it to be a very necessary one.

Since leaving Fiskemaes, we have lived almost exclusively upon the products of the region, *little animal food being used but birds and fish.* A species of codfish, which I believe to be the Gadus Moschus, is our almost constant food, and although a most delicate morsel, it has so often shown itself on our table as to have become very unpopular. The eider, with several of the uria, one of the lomvi, (uria bouriveckii) the little auk, or "Greenland dove," (W. alle) and the black guillemot, (W. grylle) and others, are becoming an every day dish, and are a most decided improvement over salt beef. Yesterday, while on an excursion to a settlement twenty miles to the southward, for the purpose of procuring dogs, we stopped at a little island, and in a very few minutes procured several fine eiders and a large number of eggs. In a few hours we could have shot hundreds, if not thousands, and obtained as many eggs as would have laden our boat. A fire made upon the sand from the fragments of a broken oar, soon roasted for us as rich a repast of ducks and eggs as ever mortal need wish. With snow water, and the other necessaries which our good steward had the precaution and kindness to put aboard our boat, we made toddy and tea, and enjoyed our feast, sincerely pitying you New-Yorkers, who would envy us our ducks. In a short time we will make it our business to lay in a large supply of the different birds that abound so plentifully, to serve as one of our principal articles of food and luxury during the Winter. They will be shot and strung on strings, much after the manner of our good farmers in preparing apples, and dried. The bay abounds in gulls, and of these fine specimens have been shot. Our collection already numbers five species. The lestris, or Arctic jager, the stern of the Icelanders, is a beautiful bird. The stormy petrel followed us as high as latitude 57, and almost immediately afterwards the mauke mokie of the whalers took its place. Our slow advance has enabled us to collect interesting facts as to the nonce of the gulls and petrels.

At Breven we had the first opportunity of testing the beautiful daguerreotype apparatus sent out by Government. In the hands of our artist, Mr. BOUSALT, a number of fine pictures have been taken, representing the geological and picturesque characters of the country. The difficulties apprehended in the working of the chemicals have been happily, in a great measure, overcome, and Mr. B. confidently thinks he will be able to take pictures with a great degree of decency, even in the highest latitudes we may be able to reach. It promises fair to become a most valuable aid in enabling us to bring back such material as will make this little frequented portion of our globe more familiar to you. The glaciers will form an interesting series.

Thus far we got on happily and well—each one in every way seeming determined to do his best to further the great object of the expedition, while every opportunity is embraced of making contributions to different departments of science. Our decks present quite an interesting and amusing appearance. One is busily engaged sewing pemican bags, another ham-sacks, another lining buffalo robes with India rubber cloth, to spread upon the ice and snow, &c., &c., while the carpenter is with great diligence at work on the *Forlorn Hope*. Our net brings up many little curiosities out of the deep, while our guns now and then give us a bird for preparation. All seem, to if by one accord, to recognize the necessity of harmony, and a good degree of the same spirit of hope and expectation that inspires our commander, he has not failed to instill into these around him. The regulations of the ship enforce a rigid system of domestic discipline. Our only quarrelsome companions are our dogs, who keep up continual howling and snapping, and scarce a day passes that does not bear witness to the Doctor's heavy Arctic boots flying in the air, preceded by some unlucky puppy who may have been so unfortunate as to be too little disposed to show fair play. The Doctor being remarkably fond of their doghips, it is astonishing to see the gratitude and affection they hold for him; and he is almost always sure to excite their jealousies and raise a fight when he shows any favors.

The officers and men of our little party fare alike, and the products of our guns are shared equally. We look anxiously for the events in store for us; and if the outcasting to a sympathizing world and devoted family of the man who, leaving pelts for the world's good in obedience to his country's demands, may be involved in obscurity, we hope, a kind, with God's blessing, to bring back something which may set the world at rest with regard to his fate. Yours, very truly,

ISAAC I. HAYES, M. D., of Chester County, Pa.,
Surgeon to the Expedition.

CRIME IN ALBANY.—The whole number of arrests for crime in Albany, N. Y., for the past nine months of the present year, it stands at 2,010.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

Grand Sale Ended.

From the Republican.

The mail arrived on the evening of the last, bringing full files of the *Deseret News* from which such extracts have been taken as were deemed likely to interest our readers. What follows is from information furnished by Mr. MAGRAW, one of the contractors, who came through with the mail.

In the United States Court, Chief Justice KINNEY, presiding, assisted by associate Judge SCHNEIDER, LONGHAIR and ANTHONY, two Utah Indians, were tried for murder committed in Utah County, on the 8th day of August, 1854, on the bodies of two Mormon lads, were found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 13th ult. The prosecution was ably conducted by JOSEPH HOLMAN, District-Attorney for the Territory of Utah, (late of Washington County, Md.,) and the defense by Col. J. C. LITTLE and HOSEA STOUT, of Great Salt Lake City, with the talent and ability for which the gentlemen are distinguished. Affairs in Utah are prosperous.

Mr. MAGRAW heard that gold had been discovered on the Sweet Water, and that quite a number of persons were prospecting on that river and its tributaries. Reports represented that success was good, and prospects flattering.

There are now on the way across the plains about forty Mormon missionaries, under charge of Elder TAYLOR, destined for all quarters of the world. They travel in company with about an equal number of returning Californians; and, together with about twenty traders and explorers, they make a party of about a hundred, probably the last considerable party that will come eastward this season.

The trading house on Deer Creek, about eighty miles west of Laramie, when passed was almost entirely consumed, and the corral, and other outbuildings were in flames, and everything indicated that it was the work of hostile Indians. The inmates were understood to have left in consequence of previous difficulties at Laramie. Saw no Indians that day, except four Arapahoes.

Seventy-five miles west of Salt Creek passed a party of fourteen Pawnees, supposed to be the same which had attacked a party of Californians, wounding one, a few nights previous, on that stream. From signs of blood on the ground of the attack, the supposition was that at least one Indian had been killed, and the party worsted in the fight.

The company has been compelled to abandon its station, built at considerable expense, at Ash Hollow, on the North Platte, in consequence of a notification from the head chief of the Sioux nation, that if not abandoned, he would cut the throats of all around there after a given day. The employés of the company chose the alternative of going to Scott's Bluffs, eighty miles further west.

Met, this side of Kearney half a dozen different trains, belonging to resident Indian traders, being probably all that are on the route. They are going on well. Grass remarkably scarce west of Laramie, partly in consequence of the immense number of stock driven across the Plains, and partly owing to the work of the grasshoppers.

Upon hearing, some distance west of Laramie, of the affair at that post, the conductor yielded to the solicitations of passengers, and delayed five days at Devil's Gate, awaiting other travelers from the west to strengthen the party. The travel from Laramie to this place was performed in nine and a half days; probably the shortest time on record across the Plains.

The outward

NEW-YORK CITY.

SERMON BY REV. DR. CHEEVER.

The Bible in Our Common Schools and the Loss of the Arctic.

A Sermon on "Character, Responsibilities, and Consequences, as illustrated by the wreck of the Arctic," was preached on Sunday evening, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, before a crowded audience.

The reverend preacher's discourse was founded on the 4th chapter and 9th verse of Genesis: "And the Lord said unto Cain, 'where is Abel, thy brother?' And he said, 'I know not; am I my brother's keeper?'" In the sound of the history of the same, said the reverend gentleman, perhaps there never was a more awful and disastrous shipwreck than that of the Arctic. By this calamity, not alone our dependence on God, but our dependence on one another, our mutual responsibilities, and above all, the necessity of right character, are taught with equal solemnity and impressiveness. If those men composing the crew, the firemen, and the engineers of the Arctic, had been trained up in the fear of God, and accustomed to prayer; if they had known what it was to trust in Christ Jesus, and if they had been taught the great lesson of Christian duty—which is love of others as ourselves—if they had been a crew of properly educated and Christian men, then might every soul on board that ship, by the blessing of God, have been saved. Whose fault was it, he asked, that their education was not attended to? It was not to them that the blame was laid, for most of them were foreigners, but so far as Americans were concerned, the thing they had to complain of was this neglect, or even exclusion of the elements of Christian education from the public schools, sometimes even by law, at the instigation of Romanists on the one side, and sectarianism on the other. If the Bible and prayer-book be excluded from schools a Christian education is not possible, and however excellent our Public School system might be in other respects, here would be a radical evil, a glaring deficiency in a country where we, more than any other country under Heaven, needed for our own life and welfare a most religious care. Nor was there ever a more vivid illustration of the necessity of Christian hope, to enable men calmly and serenely to work for others as well as for themselves in the hour of peril, than that same catastrophe. The man who is prepared to die is the only man who is prepared to live. The reverend gentleman here referred in illustration to the pious resignation, the firmness when all hope had departed, and the Christian fortitude, evinced by Mr. Woodruff in the midst of the horrors of the shipwreck, and passed a glowing eulogium on the virtues and character of that lamented gentleman. He proceeded to argue that the fountains of character, and therefore of our whole condition and testimony are eminently in our public schools. He asked if any man could deny that the moral, as well as the economic and scientific character of these fountains, ought to be looked to? The world over, he said, acknowledged that character is the result of education, and we had God's own authority, that if we train up a child in the way he should go, when he grows old he will not depart from it. He referred to Mr. Pardee's paper, read before the Young Men's Christian Association, exhibiting the fact that while there are only 30,000 children in attendance at schools in this Island of Manhattan, there are upwards of 30,000 who never go to school at all, and adduced facts to prove that Sabbath Schools and churches are entirely insufficient for the purpose of imparting either as largely or as fully as is necessary for a religious education to the young. Go on in this way a little longer, he continued; pursue this course of negligence and inattention to the religious wants of the lower orders for a generation more, and if God do not take vengeance upon us and visit us with dread retribution for this glaring defiance of all our responsibilities and duties to others, it will be contrary to His whole declared and manifested course of moral and providential government. In this respect, it would not suffice for us to say we were not our brother's keeper. The men who compose the laboring classes, in the more material sense of that term, constitute the basis of society; and if we neglected to impart to them a thoroughly Christian and religious education, through the medium of the common schools, then we might be assured that the consequences would come back upon ourselves. We are our brother's keeper, both on land and sea, and after a season of such providential dispensations, it would ill become us to shrink from our duty to them. The reverend gentleman concluded by invoking God to make His meaning plain to them, and conjured his hearers to lay to heart His lessons, and He whose judgments are in love, while the cross sustains us in probation, would bless us if we kissed the rod, and, even on earth, would remember mercy.

MURDER TRIALS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 23.

Sentence on John Corcoran for the Murder of Michael Coyne.

The Court resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. John Corcoran, the young man who had been tried on Wednesday last for the murder of Michael Coyne with a handspike on board the *Kennebec*, about three months ago, and against whom the Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter in first degree, was called up for sentence.

Mr. Phillips, who had acted on the trial as Counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Court in favor of a mitigated sentence.

The Judge, in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner, said that in consideration of the circumstances under which the offence was committed, and taking into account the fact that numerous affidavits had been presented to the Court, in which the deponents asserted that he (the prisoner) was the most quiet man they ever knew, and bearing in mind also that he had already been in close confinement since his apprehension, the Court should be influenced in awarding an amount of punishment less than the maximum which the law prescribed; but, as it should also be remembered that the prisoner inflicted two blows with a handspike, in a case where no weapon seemed to be needed, the Court could not do less than sentence him to ten months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Trial of Jerome B. King for the Murder of Peter G. Post.

The prisoner is a young man, not over 21, with oval countenance, regular and pleasing features, fair hair and light blue eyes. In his statement to the Coroner, he admitted, virtually, that he had killed Post, but pleaded in extenuation that they had always, up to the time of this fatal occurrence, lived on terms of friendship, and "he had never tried to injure deceased until deceased tried to injure him." The annexed Jury was empannelled:

Ralph Bogert,	Benj. P. Buckman,	Dominick Maguire,
James Hudson,	Thos. Warren,	Leman B. Wing,
Walter L. Childs,	George Hood,	H. N. Balcom,
James Munson,	Peter Hart,	Charles Chesmar.

The District Attorney opened the case, stating simply the facts against the prisoner, as they appear in the testimony submitted for the prosecution.

William Mathews, examined—I knew the prisoner at the bar, and knew Peter G. Post; I saw them on the evening of the 4th of October, on the corner of Washington and Horatio streets, at about 7½ o'clock; I was talking with the deceased about ten minutes before the prisoner came up; the prisoner, when he came up, said he had been insulted by a young man named McPherson, in taking his seat at the table; Post said he did not think that was an insult; King replied that if he (McPherson) did it again he would lick him; deceased said he would bet ten dollars that he (the prisoner) could not lick him; King pulled off his coat, said that was worth $10, and he would bet that; he further said that he (Post) was a d—d liar, and that he could lick McPherson; Post, on being called a liar, slapped King in the face with his open hand; the blow was not forcible enough to knock the prisoner down; when this took place they were about three feet apart; King, after the blow, said: "D—n your big soul, you cannot strike a man of your own size;" Post made a movement to strike King again, but the latter ran into the store on the corner of Horatio and Washington-streets, kept by a Mr. Claussen; Post followed him; I was outside at the time, and could not see what occurred in the store; I went to the store door and saw King down and Post on top of him; I saw no blows struck inside.

Q.—If any blows had been struck, could you have seen them?

Mr. Clinton objected; that, he submitted, was a question for the Jury.

The District Attorney replied it could not, as the prisoner was now standing at the door, and had an opportunity of seeing what took place.

Objection overruled and question again put.

Witness—I could have seen the blows if any had been struck, when I was standing at the door; there were no blows interchanged; Post went out and left King on the floor; King got up; I saw him with a knife in his hand.

Here a butcher's knife was produced, which witness thought was the same as he saw with the prisoner on the night in question.

Witness continued—I then saw King run out after Post, who was standing at the entrance, and stab him in the back; King ran away; Post ran up to Mr. Eccle's grocery store, and said to a person standing there, "Simon, I'm stabbed;" Simon and another young man named Gourlay, took him up to a druggist's, at the corner of Hudson and Jane-streets; as soon as I heard the scuffle within the store, I ran up to the door; the deceased ran in there right after the prisoner; the slap in the face by the deceased, and the stab inflicted by the prisoner, were the only blows I saw struck; I observed no kicking or other violence between them; I do not know the age of the prisoner at the bar; deceased has said to me that he was 25; he (deceased) was over six feet in height, but he was not stoutly made; I saw deceased after his death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—Deceased was a pretty strong man.

Q.—Was he not pretty much like Tom Hyer? A.—I never saw Tom Hyer; I never knew that deceased was called the Tom Hyer of the Ninth Ward; I knew him for two years; he was a stonecutter; I have only known the prisoner for three months; I have heard that the deceased was 6 feet 4½ inches high; when the prisoner came up to where Post and I were standing, that was the first time I saw King that day; they had not talked more than three minutes when the slap in the face was given; King seemed vexed at McPherson; his tone of voice was just as ordinary; Post and King boarded in the same house, at the corner of Horatio and Washington-streets; they roomed together, and had always, up to this time, been the best of friends; King did not cry when slapped in the face—at least, I did not see him; when King began to run, Post ran after him; the store door was open; I waited for about a minute outside, until I heard the scuffle, for I did not expect anything serious; when I got to the door, I saw them lying about eight feet from the entrance, outside the counter; when Post got up, King got up after him almost instantaneously; I heard no voices in the scuffle.

Re-examined by the District Attorney—This happened on the northwest corner of Washington-street; I had to walk round the corner in order to see the prisoner and deceased within the grocery store; not more than a minute elapsed from the time the prisoner was slapped in the face by the deceased until the former began to run to the store; I cannot, of my own knowledge, state how tall the deceased was.

To Mr. Clinton—When deceased attempted to strike the second time the prisoner began to run.

To the District Attorney—The deceased did not go to strike the second time until after prisoner had said, "D—n your big soul, &c."

To the Court—The place where King and Post boarded was directly opposite to where we stood that night.

William P. Meach, sworn.—I saw P. G. Post on the occasion of his dying; it was about 11½, on the 4th October; there were two or three policemen and Dr. Edwards there; the man appeared perfectly sane.

Mr. Blankman—(to the District Attorney)—Do you call Mr. Meach as an expert?

District Attorney—I have not raised that question yet.

Mr. Blankman—Well, we will raise it now.

District Attorney—There is not a trial of this character that has occurred during the last fifty years, at which a person, not a professional man, has not given evidence of the kind I now propose.

The Court asked the defence if they meant to prove insanity on the part of the deceased.

Mr. Blankman replied in the negative.

The Court then wished to know why they objected to the questions as to the man's sanity.

Counsel did not reply, and the examination was proceeded with.

I asked the physician before this declaration was taken as to the state of the health of the person since deceased; he said there was little hope of recovery; I asked the deceased—"Are you aware that you are about to die, and that there is no hope of your recovery?" He replied in the affirmative; then I sat down on the bedside, and took this declaration. (Declaration produced.)

The facts deposed to by the deceased were substantially the same as appears in the evidence given above, with the additional statement—that when Post and King were lying on the floor of the store, the latter inflicted a stab in the stomach of the deceased, which was followed by the infliction of the second stab outside in the back.

Richard Claussen, examined: Post and King, the deceased and the prisoner, were in my store, at the corner of Washington and Horatio-streets, on the fourth of October last; it was about 8 o'clock; King came in first, followed immediately by Post; Post caught the other and threw him down on the floor; I saw no blows or kicks given; Post merely threw King down; he then let him lie, and went out of the store; Post was not off his feet at any time; that knife is mine; it was under the meat bench on the left hand side as you go into the store; the entrance is in Washington-street; the meat bench was about four feet from the place where Post threw King down; I did not see whether King went to the meat bench before he was thrown down, or not; the knife was thrust in on a shelf fastened under the bench to hold it; it was so far in that nobody could see the handle; there were two knives there; King was thrown down between the grocery counter and the meat bench; the counter is on the right side, the bench on the left; I was about ten feet from King when he was thrown down; after King fell Post ran out; King followed him and made a stroke at him, as I thought, with his fist; I saw no knife in his hand before; I then saw King drop that knife on the sidewalk; I picked it up; I saw it was mine; it was all bloody; I brought it into the store, washed it, and put it aside; Post then went up to a store in the middle of the block; King stood for about ten minutes after talking to the boys opposite the door; I did not see him afterward; King, in making the stroke, struck forward behind Post's back; King after this said if anybody else would come to slap him in the face he would do the same thing to them again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—That was said in conversation with the three or four boys to whom he was talking; as soon as I discovered the knife was mine, I went back to the further end of the store to wash it; that was about twelve feet back; when I had done that, which lasted for about two minutes, I came to the door and stood there; when King and Post first came in I was talking to Patrick Nolan, who lives in the same block with me; I saw King the moment he came in; Post was right behind him; they did not enter fast; merely walked in; King was about three feet from the door, inside, when Post caught him by the neck and threw him down; he pushed him against a barrel of potatoes first, then he threw him on the floor; he merely threw King down, and then went out of the store; Post was lying on top of King; hardly two minutes passed from the time they came in till they went out; Post walked out pretty fast; King ran behind him; I heard neither of them say anything while they were in the store; I had not used this knife that day or the day before; I had another knife that I used altogether in place of this; I can't say whether I had used this knife for a month before or not; I used the other one generally, but I know this knife was under the bench; the other knife is like that, but a little smaller.

Reexamined by the District Attorney—When Post threw King down he fell on top of him; he only remained there one moment; I saw him do nothing to King while he was down; I believe Post caught King by the right hand, and pushed him down.

To the Court—The meat bench was open at the bottom like a table.

To a Juror—Both appeared to be sober when I saw them; when King came into the store he did not go to the meat bench at all; the bench was about four or five feet from him when he was on the floor.

Dr. F. S. Edwards, sworn: I attended Peter Garrison Post about 7½ on the evening of Oct. 4; I found him in the back room of the drug store, corner of Jane and Hudson-streets; he was lying on the floor, his clothes saturated with blood; I examined him and found an incised wound in the lower part of the left chest in front, and one behind in the small of the back on the left side, and one on the little finger of the left hand; I aided in the *post mortem* examination of his body; I found wounds internally agreeing with the external wounds I have described; the first went through the stomach, penetrating the diaphragm, and entering the cavity of the lungs; the other wound passed downwards along the spine, and was between four and five inches; I was with him three times during the night, and entered the room just as he died; he died of hemorrhage, caused by these wounds in the stomach; when Post made the statement to Justice Meach, I was present; the deceased was perfectly sane; I told him that there was no possibility of his recovery; he asked: "Must I die then?" I said "Yes;" "Well," he said to those about him, "it is hard to leave you all;" a knife, such as that produced, would cause those wounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—The wound in the stomach would produce death; the wound in the back would not be so likely to cause death.

To the Court—The wound in the stomach caused the hemorrhage of which he died.

William H. Lafarge, policeman, sworn—I saw Post on October in Mr. Quin's drug store, corner of Jane and Hudson-streets; I arrested the prisoner in the house on the corner of Gansevoort and Washington-streets; I found him in one of the bedrooms, under the bed, and on the floor; he told me he was there because he was afraid of the crowd outside; he said, as to the reason for inflicting these wounds, that Post had hit him.

The depositions of this witness before the Coroner were handed to him under objection from the prisoner's counsel.

Witness continued—The prisoner told me that he had done it, and that the reason was, that Garry had struck him; after I got him to the Station-house, he told the Captain he had done it in self-defence; he said he wanted to give himself up, and that he had asked some young man to go with him to the station, but he refused.

To Mr. Clinton—When I saw him under the bed, I said, "King, I want you;" he replied, "If you are an officer, I'll give myself up;" I said I was, and that I would protect him from the crowd; this was about 9 o'clock in the evening.

Anthony Hughes, sworn—I knew the deceased, and knew the prisoner; I was not where this took place until after the occurrence.

To Mr. Blankman—The prisoner wanted me to go with him to the station-house; I refused, and advised him to leave that corner; I did not accompany him to the house he went to.

Coroner Gamble, sworn—That is the prisoner's examination taken before me; the policeman who was last on the stand gave me the knife now produced.

Dr. David Uhl, sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; the injuries produced by the wound in front were three; in the stomach; one of them penetrated to the diaphragm, and the other penetrated the cavity of the stomach; I could not tell the depth of that entire wound; the wound in the back was sixteen inches below the prominent bone of the neck, and to the left of the spinal column; it pierced only the muscles, and did not enter the body; deceased was six feet two inches in length, and a strong muscular man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—The wound in the stomach caused the death of the deceased; I do not think the wound in the back was a mortal wound, but it would be difficult to decide what wound might produce death and what would not.

Here the prosecution rested.

An intermission of half an hour was allowed to the jury.

When the Court resumed, Mr. Blankman opened the case on behalf of the prisoner. He contended that the act was done in self-defence, and proposed to call witnesses as to character who would testify to the quiet deportment and peaceable manners of the accused.

Several witnesses were examined as to their knowledge of the prisoner's character generally. None of them had known him for a very lengthened period, but previous to the commission of the offence imputed to him, they had not heard anything said of him either derogatory to his conduct or otherwise.

Dewitt C. Clark, a policeman of the Sixth Ward, was called by Counsel for the defence to prove that the deceased was of quarrelsome disposition, and had frequently created disturbances which witness, in the discharge of his official duties, was often called in to repress.

The District Attorney objected—If they were pettifogging a case such evidence might be admitted, but the point had so frequently been ruled in this Court that he was surprised that testimony of such a kind should now be offered.

The Court excluded the question.

Exception to the ruling was taken. Three counsel for the defence.

Mr. Moriarty, the late employer of the prisoner, gave him an excellent character; he had known him for four months or so, and had repeatedly remarked his quiet demeanor and industrious habits.

The defence announced that their testimony here closed.

Mr. Clinton summed up for the prisoner.

The District-Attorney reviewed the evidence against the prosecution, and argued that the facts would clearly warrant the Jury in bringing in a case of murder in the second degree.

The learned Judge in the course of a lucid charge, submitted the law so far as it would enable the Jury to determine between a verdict of "Not Guilty," and "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree."

The Jury withdrew, and after a brief consultation returned at 6¾ o'clock, with a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Third Degree," and a recommendation of the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth and previous good character.

In compliance with the request of prisoner's Counsel, sentence was deferred till to-day (Tuesday,) which it is understood, will close the term for the present.

The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock.

Meeting of the Baptist Historical Society.

A meeting of the Baptist Historical Society was held in the Bible-House, Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Cutting presided. Rev. Mr. Taylor made a statement in reference to his search, in London, after works relating to the early history of the Baptist Denomination. He met with unexpected success, having obtained many antique works which were supposed to be out of existence. The Society then proceeded to elect permanent officers, and the following gentlemen were chosen unanimously:

President.—D. T. Valentine, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Robert Kelly, D. M. Wilson, T. B. Stillman, Esqs.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. Joseph Banvard.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D.

Home Corresponding Secretary.—Henry B. Dawson, Esq.

The election of the other officers was deferred.

On motion, it was resolved to request Mr. Valentine to prepare a paper on "A Historical view of the Relations of the early Baptists of this City to the City and Colonial Authorities."

A Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Valentine, and inform him of his election as President of the Society.

Messrs. Cutting and Taylor were requested to prepare a paper in reference to the collections of rare and antique books obtained for the Strong-place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Stillman and Rev. Mr. Gillette were requested to prepare a paper on the Historical Collections of the Seventh-day Baptists. No day was appointed for the next meeting.

Robbery on Board of a Steamboat.

On Saturday afternoon, Officer Titus, of the Reserve Corps attached to the office of the Chief of Police, arrested a young man named Willis Benson, Clerk to Sheldon Clark, in New-Haven, Conn., on suspicion of having stolen from Charles Brown, a passenger on board the steamboat *Eagle*, plying between this City and Port Monmouth, his valise, containing jewelry, watches, &c., of the value of $196 46, while on their way to this City. Brown, missing his valuables, made diligent search for them on board of the steamer, and the property was found concealed in one of the berths. The accused was afterwards seen to go to the place of concealment, no doubt with the intention of removing the valise. He was, however, observed by Officer Titus, who was on the look-out, and immediately arrested. He was taken before the Mayor and fully committed for examination.

Death of Edwin Williams—St. David's Benevolent Society.

According to previous notice, a meeting of St. David's Benevolent Society was held at the Mechanics' Institute, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Whereupon the President of the Society, Wm. Miles, Esq., took the Chair, and called the meeting to order.

He then, in a feeling manner, announced the business of the meeting to be the adoption of suitable measures commemorative of the death of Edwin Williams, Esq., a worthy and valuable member of this Society, and proceeded to pay a handsome compliment to the memory of the deceased.

Whereupon, Thomas Price, Esq., seconded by Jas. Jones, Esq., proposed the following resolutions as expressive of the sense of the Society for the loss of their worthy brother, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society has heard with sincere sorrow and deep regret the death of Edwin Williams, Esq., a much beloved and esteemed member of its body.

Resolved, That in his death, literature has lost one of its most ardent devotees; his country, a patriotic citizen; this Society, one of its most learned and estimable members, and his family and associates, an irreparable friend.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his children and relatives for the great loss they have sustained by his very sudden and unexpected death.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be conveyed to the family of the deceased, entered upon the minutes of the Society, and supplied to the City Press for publication.

(Signed) WM. MILES, *President.*
ALEXANDER JONES, *Secretary pro tem.*

Attempt at Arson.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, some evil-disposed person or persons attempted to fire the premises No. 123 Prince-street, occupied by Geo. Cox. Before the fire had obtained any headway, or much damage had been done, it was discovered by Officer Johnson, of the Eighth Ward Police. The perpetrators of this malicious act have not as yet been arrested.

The Military.

The "Independent Citizen Guards," under command of John C. H. Farrell, accompanied by Kidd's brass band, proceeded to Hoboken yesterday for target practice. They presented a very soldier-like appearance.

More Nominations Coming.

The Know-Nothings—they say—are to meet in Congressional Convention in the Fourth Congressional District to-morrow night. Six delegates from each of the four wards in the District constitute the Convention. Will they nominate Mike? He was not born in Calcutta.

Coroner's Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner Hilton, on the body of John S. Hovey, the engineer on board the steam propeller *Potomska*, of New-Bedford. It appears from the testimony that the deceased was attempting to stop the engine as the boat was entering her birth at Pier No. 11 North River, on Sunday last, when his foot slipped and he fell between the revolving gear and the cylinder, causing frightful wounds about the head and body. The injured man was taken out insensible and conveyed to the New-York Hospital for medical treatment, but died soon after being admitted.

Dr. Walters made an external examination of the deceased, and found an extensive fracture of the occipital bone, with depression of the same, which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death from compression of the brain from fracture of the skull, by being accidentally caught in the machinery of the propeller *Potomska*, at Pier No. 11 North River, Oct. 22d, 1854." The deceased was 20 years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest on the body of Michael Knies, the young lad who was killed by being caught in the machinery of the steel ornament manufactory of Mr. Thomas Morton, corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue, where he was employed. The accident occurred on Saturday last. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Arrest of the Proprietors of an Extensive Slaughter-House.

For some time past a number of complaints have been made against the extensive slaughter-house firm of Brunt & Watrous, doing business in Eighteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, by those residing in that vicinity, on the ground that their establishment was detrimental to health. The City Inspector, Thos. K. Downing, Esq., took the matter in hand, determined if possible to procure the removal of the slaughter-house from the neighborhood. A warrant was accordingly issued for the arrest of both members of the firm, by Alderman Drake, of the Twenty-second Ward, acting as magistrate, and placed in the hands of Capt. Stevenson, of the Sixteenth Ward police. Messrs. Brunt and Watrous made their appearance at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were held to bail in the sum of $500, each to answer any indictment which may be found against them.

University of New-York—Department of Medicine.—We call attention to the circular of this flourishing institution, which appears in our columns to-day. We feel much pleasure in recording the fine prospects of the University for the present session. The class is very large, and we are informed there is a strong delegation from the South and West. The passage of the Anatomical bill during last Winter, by our Legislature, mainly through the personal efforts of Professor Martyn Paine, seems to have had already a good effect on the University. We are very glad to welcome the students to New-York, which of all places on this Continent, is the richest in elements for a solid medical education.

Sickness on Vessels.—The ships *Excelsior*, *Jacob A. Westervelt*, and *West Point*, from Liverpool; the *London*, from London; *Theodore*, from Tralee; *R. L. Gilchrist* and *Russel*, from Havre; Bremen bark *Emilie*, and brig *Kunigunde*, from Bremen, are all detained at Quarantine on account of sickness.

Collision.—Yesterday morning the Williamsburg ferry boat *Seneca* came in contact with the steamship *Prometheus* in the East River, whereby the *Seneca* was materially damaged. The *Prometheus* was on her way from the foundry, where she had been for repairs, to her dock on the North River.

Arrivals.—On Sunday and Monday there arrived at this port 25 ships, 14 barks, 13 brigs, 55 schooners. Total, 107, bringing 9,344 passengers.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen...Monday.

The Board met last evening at 5 P. M. A very large number of Reports from the other Board were referred. A report increasing the Police force of the Ninth Ward, by three additional Policemen, was concurred in.

CHANGE OF ELECTION POLLS.

Resolutions were concurred in, changing the Election Polls of the following Districts:

District.	Ward.	Polls.
II	18th	To No. 84 Third-avenue.
III	14th	To No. 271 Broome-street.
III	17th	To No. 1[illegible] Orchard-street.
VIII	17th	To corner of Ninety-[illegible] and Third-avenue.
II	16th	To No. 121 Ninth-avenue.
II	13th	To No. 80 Clinton-street.
II	20th	To No. 408 Eighth-avenue.

CORPORATION PRINTING.

Alderman Christie moved that they proceed to the Special Order for the evening, and take up the Report of the Special Committee on Public Printing.

Alderman Chauncey hoped the subject would not be taken up at that time, as there were important matters that required immediate attention, awaiting the action of the Board.

Alderman Kelly wished the document to be taken up—there was no cause for further delay, and they might just as well consider the matter before election as after it. Mechanics and others were suffering for want of information about Corporation matters, &c. He favored the publication of these matters in such papers as the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Sun*, which have a general circulation and go among mechanics and others interested in the subjects advertised.

Alderman Chauncey moved that the report be laid on the table. He was not prepared to vote upon the subject as yet, and wanted time to give it further investigation. He thought the report was such as could not be received; there were two things connected with it that could not receive his approbation—the principle of giving the printing of the Board and the advertising in the same contract. He could not see why they should exclude any papers from contracting for the printing, and thought the principle of giving it to the papers of the largest circulation without respect to the local circulation and the influence which they exerted, was erroneous and would be a violation of the Charter. The motion to lay on the table was carried.

CAPT. LUCE AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The resolutions complimentary to Capt. Luce, and tendering to him the hospitalities of the City, which were passed in the Board of Councilmen last week, were referred to the appropriate Committee. The President mentioned that he had received a letter from Capt. Luce, earnestly requesting that no proceedings with regard to him should pass the Board.

THE RUSS & REID CONTRACT.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Russ & Reid contract for paving Chatham-street, Bowery and Fourth-avenue, and in favor of the acceptance of the surrender of the same, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Board of Councilmen...Monday.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the minutes were approved and read, the Board proceeded to the consideration of the following business:

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Of George W. Jenning and others, in relation to the grading of Eighty-second-street and its intersection with Fourth-avenue.

To light Forty-first street with gas.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

That the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies be instructed to receive proposals for building a house for Hose Company No. 56.

That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Presbyterian Church in Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

That the Committee on Streets be instructed to examine into the expediency of opening or extending Cliff-street through Pearl-street.

THE THIRD WARD POLLS.

A lengthy and somewhat warm debate arose on the report of the Committee to whom were referred the resolution and petition in relation to changing the poll of the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Committee reported that they made examination of the premises No. 127 Broadway, to which it is proposed to change the poll, and stated that the room proposed to be occupied is large and well adapted for election purposes. The principal objection to the present premises, No. 110 Greenwich-street, is, that the front room through which the voters must pass either in voting or retiring, is used as a bar-room—a general objection and violation of an existing ordinance. The Committee allowed that No. 110 Greenwich-street was more central, but that from the vicinity of the poll of the adjoining district that evil disposed persons would with ease, at any given time, crowd the polls, and prevent honest and legal voting. These objections could not be well urged against No. 127 Broadway; it being a public thoroughfare, there would be less likelihood for an outbreak; and being easy of ingress and egress, would occasion no inconvenience to voters.

Councilman Mather demanded that the sworn affidavits be produced by the Chairman of the Committee, and supported the resolution.

Councilman Kennedy strenuously opposed the change, on the plea that the object of the proposed removal was that a greater facility would be afforded to bring false voters from the upper districts of the City.

Councilman Wild supported the resolution.

Councilman Chauncy opposed the resolution; stating that as the election would be warmly contested, and much disturbance and riot anticipated, it would be better to have the poll on the ground floor than at a height of nineteen steps.

The Yeas and Nays being called, to refer the decision of the matter to the Aldermen and Councilmen of the First Ward—Yeas 17, Nays 29.

Councilman Bonnington then moved the concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the original resolution on removal—Lost. Yeas 23, Nays 24.

The presentation of resolutions was then proceeded as follows:

SPRINKLING OF BROADWAY.

That the sprinkling of Broadway with water where the Russ pavement is not grooved, be and is hereby forbidden from this date. Objections having been made to this resolution, it was decided that it lay over.

That the Second Election poll of Thirteenth Ward be removed from No. 165 Delancy-street to No. 80 Clinton-street. Adopted.

To fill sunken lots on Sixth-avenue.

To remove the poll of the Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward from No. 466 Eighth-avenue, to No. 408 same avenue. Adopted.

To remove the poll of the Second Election District in the Fifteenth Ward, from the corner of Great Jones-street and Broadway, to Constitution Hall, in Broadway. Adopted.

That the poll of Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward, be removed and held at Walter's feed store on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Adopted.

To appoint Sylvester Lay Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in the place of Theodore L. Timolat, resigned. Adopted.

That the Poll of the Fifth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed, and hereafter held at John Outbett's Hall, corner One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue. Adopted.

The Yeas and Nays being taken on a motion to adjourn, the Board adjourned till 4 o'clock on the first Monday in November.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of H. Arneson, for correction of tax. Of Thomas J. Cummings and others, for remission of tax.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of the Irving House, for the board and accommodation of Mrs. Hayes while she was on trial for the shooting of Dr. Lutener, 4 days, $126 75. Of Hose Company No. 26, for expenses incurred in altering room in the Park, $126 62.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of granting petitions of J. G. Russel and W. J. Kobbe, for remission of tax. Adverse to the petitions of Wm. Wilson and Nathaniel Becker.

In favor of paying the bills for altering the rooms for the accommodation of the Superior Court, $5,066 58.

In favor of paying the bill of John Orser, Sheriff, for the quarter ending September 30th, $1,478 42.

In favor of paying Hugh Daly for copying records,	$74
In favor of paying John S. Meguse do.	$126
In favor of paying Dennis Flyn do.	94
In favor of paying Robert Fowler do.	60
	$354

In favor of paying George Boyd for work done in fitting up the Court of Common Pleas, $514.

In favor of paying the bill of George Boyd for putting up the Clerk's office in the Common Pleas, $600.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Sheriff appoint as many Deputy Marshalls as shall be required by the Supervisors or the several Wards on the 7th November next, for the arrest and detection of illegal voters.

Adjourned to the first Monday in November next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Oct. 24.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 67, 68, 69, 34, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 19, 17, 21, 53, 25.

Oyer and Terminer.—Murder trial.

Common Pleas.—Barr vs. Erben.

Superior Court.—Nos. 342, 479, 541, 571, 608, 620, 166 to 171, 437, 639, 643, 655, 658, 669, 670, 386, 1287, 396, 444, 560, 661, 671, 672, 674 to 677, 682 to 690, 693 to 701, 703, 705 to 717, 93.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 756, 569, 495; 791, 562, 843, 741, 775, 665, 666, 667, 869 to 873.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 115, 28, 775. Demurrers 36, 76, 80, 66, 67, 128, 136, 137.

COMMON PLEAS—Monday.

Before Judge Daly.

POLITICAL LIBEL ON AN EX-ALDERMAN.

Thomas J. Barr vs. Henry Erben.—At the opening of the Court Mr. James R. Whiting commenced his summing up on the part of the defense. After the learned gentleman had continued his speech for about an hour he was interrupted, and the Jury took a recess, whilst Judge Daly was occupied in the General Term. On the resumption of the proceedings Mr. Whiting continued his speech, which lasted until the adjournment of the Court this day. Mr. Jas. T. Brady will sum up for the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 23.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Wilson vs. The Steamboat Jenney;—Abbott vs. The Same.—Counsel were engaged in summing up these causes, which have been on trial for two or three days back.

They are suits brought by material men against the steamboat to recover for repairs put on her in this port. Various parties intervened, claiming that they were entitled to be paid the amount of mortgages on the vessel, given to them to secure the purchase money, before the material men were paid their demands. The case has been fully tried, and the decision of it will be looked for with interest.

For libellants—Mr. McMahon and Mr. Hoxie.

For claimants—Mr. Betts, Mr. Burrill, Mr. Donohoe and Mr. Stanton.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 23.

Before Judge Betts.

The panel of Grand Jurors was called this morning, and the following gentlemen were sworn in as a Grand Jury:

Henry C. Bowers,	John A. Appleby,	Cornelius Boyce,
Robt. W. Howell,	Chas. E. Converse,	David Close,
[illegible] H. Crossman,	James Carlton,	Silas K. Everett,
Jno. T. Fields,	Rowland Hill,	Ralph Hall,
J. G. Merle,	Benj. Pike, Jr.,	Moses B. Taylor,
J. M. Thorburn,	Martin Waters,	Ezra Ludlow,
Abraham Mene,	Wm. S. Wood,	Jas. Hutchinson,
John Cook,	James Merriman.	

Judge Betts then proceeded to charge the Jury briefly and generally. His charge, however, called their attention to the recent violations of the law in reference to the slave trade.

The District Attorney gave notice that he should move the trial of Capt. Smith, indicted for being engaged in the slave trade, on Monday next.

Mr. Donning, counsel for Mr. Smith, said it was doubtful whether he should be ready then.

Judge Betts announced to the bar that the Circuit Court at Albany had come to a close earlier than had been expected, and Judge Nelson would therefore be here to-day or to-morrow, and he should therefore take up no long case. No case being ready for the Court, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Oct. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

PARTITION.—THE LATE COURT OF CHANCERY—ITS POWERS.

The late Court of Chancery had the power to decree a sale in partition, although the bill prayed only for an actual partition.

Bibby vs. Cadwallader.—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

Roosevelt, J.—The two sons and three daughters of the late Nicholas Gouverneur, the elder, were the owners as tenants in common of a block of ground in the Twelfth Ward of this City, bounded by the Third and Fourth-avenues and Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-streets, which, about nine years ago was sold under a decree in partition for the sum of $3,500, Mr. Bibby, who was the plaintiff in the suit, being the purchaser.

Mrs. Tillotson, one of the heirs, having died, her surviving husband and six children were made parties to the suit in her stead. One of them, Miss Maria Louisa Tillotson who was a minor at the time, has since arrived at age, and now presents her petition, praying in effect that the sale so far as she is concerned may be set aside. Her interest, it appears, is one-thirtieth, subject to the life estate of her father—in other words, about one-fiftieth in present value.

It is conceded by the petitioner's counsel (Mr. O'Conor) that all the other parties to the partition suit are "precluded" from calling in question the regularity of the proceedings. They having accepted their respective shares of the proceeds, and thus virtually ratified the sale. And the only question of much importance, as it seems to me, is, whether a decree of sale in partition could be made by the late Court of Chancery, in a suit in which the bill prayed and prayed only for an actual partition, and alleged—not merely admitted—that a sale was not necessary.

That Court, however high its dignity, had no common law power to transfer the title of real estate. It acted on the parties themselves, compelling them by injunction, on pain of commitment, to execute conveyances. Special statutes, therefore, in mortgage and partition cases, became necessary to remedy this inconvenience. The Legislature accordingly, at an early period, among other provisions, passed an act declaring that the Court of Chancery should have the same power, upon petition or bill filed in that Court, to decree partitions and sales, as was given to the Common Law Courts in like cases, (2 R. S. 329.) Now, as to the latter Courts, the provision was that tenants in common might apply by petition for a partition or of the premises, and for a sale if it should appear that a partition could not be made without prejudice. It is contended, therefore, that unless the petition in the one case, and the bill in the other are prayed for, the Court could not decree a sale, and even if, as in the present instance, the bill prayed, in the event of an actual partition being denied, for "such other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case should require." The proposition goes even further—it assumes not only that the objection might have been taken by way of defence in the regular course of the suit, but that if not taken, the decree still would be absolutely void.

Under such a doctrine, so rigid and technical, a partition suit would indeed be a straight and narrow way unfit entirely, in the hurry of American life, for any practical purpose. No prudent conveyancer would be willing to pass a title of which a partition sale constituted a necessary link. A single other suggestion, however, as it seems to me, most effectually disposes of it. Suppose the other parties, in answer to Mr. Bibby's bill, had said, we admit the right to a partition, but we insist, notwithstanding the plaintiff's opinion to the contrary, that it can only be made justly and equitably by a sale and division of the proceeds. And suppose, further, that on a reference to a master, as was the exact course in this instance, he had reported in accordance with the defendant's views; must the Court in such case, in opposition, moreover, to the wishes of the defendants themselves, have dismissed the bill and compelled the plaintiff, at a most useless expense, to begin a fresh suit?

It was an old, well recognized rule of the Court of Chancery, that, whatever might be the specific prayer of a bill, the Chancellor would always, under the general prayer, give such relief to all parties as the circumstances of the case, when fully developed, justly called for. The partition act was framed in reference to this rule; and the bill which it contemplated, although leading in some cases to a sale, was called simply "a bill for the *partition* of lands:" the Legislature, as it would seem, taking it for granted that, under a bill for a partition, a sale might be decreed, and that, in truth, a sale and division of the proceeds was, in a large sense, a mode of partition, to be resorted to whenever a specific allotment would be impracticable, or, as in this case, seriously injurious. For, whatever may be said of the improbability of the statement, that a block of five acres, unimproved, could not be subdivided without injury, such was the Master's report, based upon testimony taken and regularly, after hearing all parties, confirmed, and indisputably within the jurisdiction of the Master to make and of the Court to confirm.

Besides, although the statute says that the Court of Chancery shall, "upon petition or bill," have the same power as the common law Courts to decree a sale, it does not say that the power so given shall be exercised in the same manner, or that such bill or petition shall be drawn precisely in the same, or even in the like, form as the petition prescribed for the common law Courts. It assumes, but that is all it does assume, that the bill on which the decree is to be founded will state facts sufficient to give jurisdiction, and those facts are a tenancy in common and an immediate right to possession. In other words, it places the jurisdiction, and very properly, "upon the bill," and not upon the prayer of the bill—leaving the Chancellor, as in other cases, to give such relief, whether it be by a sale or by a specific decision, on the interests of the parties, defendants as well as plaintiffs, may upon the hearing seem to him to warrant.

The decree of sale, therefore, referred to in this petition, was as valid, under the prayer for general relief, as if it had been specially asked for in the outset, instead of resulting, as it did, from a subsequent contingency in the propriety of the Master's suggestion. And although in the greatly altered value of the premises—a rise having taken place of more than one thousand per cent.—much seeming hardship may have attended the sale, yet no sufficient legal reason exists for disturbing its validity.

Motion denied, without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

The argument calendar, which consists of appeals from the Marine Court and the City District Judges. A number of appeals were handed up for the consideration of the Court, but no decisions were rendered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Monday, Oct. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet at $6 50 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lb.

COTTON—Is less actively inquired for at previous quotations, which we annex:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₩ lb	8¼@ 9	8½@ 9	8½@ 9½
Middling, ₩ lb	9¾@ 9¾	9¾@ 9¾	9¾@10
Good Middling, ₩ lb	9¾@10	10 @10¼	10¼@10½
Middling, fair, ₩ lb	10 @10¼	11 @11¼	11¼@12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have attracted more attention, chiefly from Eastern and local dealers, and as they have been sparingly offered, prices of most kinds have improved, since our last, about 12½c. ₩ bbl. The stock is very light, and at present but little of it can be had at our lowest figures,—these being generally under the views of holders, who, anticipating a further rise, are not anxious to sell at the advance already established. The day's transactions consist of 7,000 bbls. We append a revised list of current prices:

Sour, ₩ bbl.	$7 00 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 7 75
Inferior State	7 87½@ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ [illegible]
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	9 25 @10 50

Canadian has not varied much. 500 bbls. superfine realized $8, in bond, and $9 50 free, ₩ bbl. Southern is in improved request, at 12½c. advance, ₩ bbl. higher rates. The day's sales reach 2,600 bbls., at $8 50@$8 75 for low mixed to very good straight; and [illegible]@$9 75 for favorite to fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Mr. De Luze records, thus, the Wheat-flour:

CLEARANCES FROM NEW-YORK, FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING OCT. 21, 1854.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To Liverpool	6	To South America	6,394
To British Provinces	14,807	To Madeira	416
To West Indies	4,809	To Shanghai	300

Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as previously reported.

GRAIN—Wheat is exceedingly scarce and is much wanted by millers at very full prices. This day's business has been confined to 250 bushels handsome Staten Island red at $2; and 900 bushels Upper Lake [illegible], afloat, at $1 85. Mr. De Luze reports, as follows, the Wheat clearances from New-York for the fortnight ending October 21, 1854: to London, 2,935 bushels; Liverpool, 4,800 bush., and West Indies, 100 bush. Rye is rarer and dearer. 2,700 bush. Northern brought $1 20. Barley has become more inquired for and has rapidly increased in value. 3,200 bush. prime were taken at $1 30 ₩ bush. Oats are now doing better—being now worth 50c.@53c. for State, and 55c.@57c. for Western, ₩ bush. The supply is limited. Corn is still in good demand, but is rather easier in price. The day's operations embrace 102,000 bush., at 75½c.@77c. for unsound, and 79c.@80c. for sound Western mixed, ₩ bush. Mr. De Luze records, thus, the Corn clearances from New-York for the fortnight ending October 21, 1854:

Liverpool, bush.	161,410	West Indies	1,350
Glasgow	7,420	British Provinces	4,398
Belfast	4,000	South America	395
Galway	11,661	Havana	1,011
Cork	13,597		

GROCERIES—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices. The day's business has embraced 500 mats Java Coffee at 13¼c. ₩ lb; 50 hhds. New-York Molasses at 25c.@28c. ₩ gallon, and 250 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans Sugar at 5c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.

HAY—There were 800 bales River disposed of at 75c.@87½c., for shipment, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—Are less active at 38c.@40c. for new, and 30c.@35c. for old ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in light supply and stock request at 90c. for common, and $1 25 for lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is without alteration. Scotch Pig Iron is dull but steady at $34@$35, usual credit, ₩ ton. About 100 tons Spanish Lead were disposed of at $6 ₩ 100 lb.—a reduction. Other articles remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is quiet and languid. Sales have been made of 120 bbls. Rape Tar, at $4 37½ ₩ bbl.; 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 49c.@50c., cash, ₩ gallon; and 1,500 bbls. Wilmington Crude Turpentine, at $4 62½ ₩ 280 lb.

OILS—There is rather more doing in Whale and Sperm at steady prices. Palm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is less inquired for, but is selling but at 76c. for large, and 78c.@80c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Lard-Oil is inactive at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, but not dearer. 1,800 bbls. changed hands at $12 37½ for Mess, and $11 31@$11 37½ for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are unaltered. 80 hhds. shoulders were procured at 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at former rates. The day's sales comprise 200 bbls. prime, at 10c.@10½c.; and 275 kegs do., at 11c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady, sales having been made of 350 bbls. at $11 for Country Mess, $14 for City do., $14 25@$14 75 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 50@$15 75 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Included in the sales were 50 bbls. new Vermont Mess, within the range. Butter and Cheese are as previously reported.

RICE—But little has been done in this line to-day, at $4 75@$5 50 for Common to Prime, ₩ 100 lb.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile were bought, at 13½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lb. Prime realized 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is increasing in demand and value. The day's sales embrace only 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 35c.@36c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 5,000 bushels Corn, in ships' bags, at 4½d., and 200 bales compressed Cotton at ¼d. ₩ lb. For other ports, no important shipments transpired. Two vessels additional were taken up to load with Coal for Benicia, Cal., at $14.

New-York Cattle Market—Oct. 23.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at Allerton's Washington Drove Yard, corner Forty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 6 Sixth-street, and at Chamberlain's.

At Allerton's Washington Drove Yard—Offered to-day, 3,000 Beef Cattle; offered during the week 3,136. We subjoin the returns of the week in detail, together with the section of country whence the supplies came:

BEEF CATTLE.	Head.		Head.
Hudson River R. R.	600	Virginia on foot	60
Hudson River boats	207	Indiana, on cars	120
Erie Railroad	1,000	OTHER STOCK.	
Harlem Railroad	163	Hudson Railroad—Swine	[illegible]
Illinois, on cars	270	Harlem Railroad:	
Ohio, on cars	435	Cows and Calves	15
Kentucky, on cars	315	Veal Calves	347
N. Y. State, on foot	30	Sheep and Lambs	1,942
N. Y. State, on cars	[illegible]	Swine	[illegible]

PRICES.			
Beef Cattle	$8 00@$11 50	State extra	— $12.
Ditto extra	12 00	Sheep	$3 00@$8 00
Cows and Calves	$30@ 45 00	Ditto extra	[illegible]
Ditto extra, $60	[illegible]	Lambs	1 75@ 4 00
Veal Calves, (live weight)	[illegible]	Swine, corn fed	[illegible]
		N. Y. State do.	[illegible]

Beef Cattle have gone down full 50 cents ₩ hundred since our last. The supplies are ample, and the market closes inactive. Other descriptions of stock remain without material change from last week.

AT BROWNING'S.

589 Beeves	$8 00@$10 00
40 Cows and Calves	25 00@45 00
Cows and Calves (extra)	40 00@ —
56 Veal Calves (live weight)	3½c.@5c.
3,341 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep	2 00@ 7 50
Lambs	1 25@ 4 50

Here, also, prices of Beef have suffered a decided decline on the better qualities. The poorer kinds remain as before quoted. The market for Sheep and Lambs is good. Prices are higher. A rather firmer feeling in Cows and Calves.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

468 Beef Cattle	$7 00@$9 50
116 Cows and Calves	25 00@50 00
108 Veal Calves	5c.@7c.
2,643 Sheep and Lambs—Sheep	2 00@ 6 00
Lambs	1 75@ 4 00

(The market here closed heavy. Beef is half a dollar lower than last week. Other stocks are also a shade cheaper.)

At O'Brien's—294 Beeves, $7@$9 50; 46 Cows and Calves, $25@$40; 20 Veals, 5c.@6c.

(At this market the supplies exhibited a considerable falling off, as compared with last week, and the prices of Beeves, if anything, are better. No change in other Cattle.)

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Allerton's	3,136	15	347	1,942
Browning's	589	40	56	3,341
Chamberlain's	468	116	108	2,643
O'Brien's	297	46	20	—
Total	4,467	217	440	10,324

Compared with the offerings the week previous, these figures present the following result:

Beef Cattle	Decrease, 80
Cows and Calves	Decrease, 133
Veal Calves	Decrease, 25
Sheep and Lambs	Increase, 4,014

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

☞ THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be issued THIS MORNING, containing all the latest news from every part of the Union. It can be had at our counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 3 cents. The *Europa* sails from Boston on Wednesday.

Slavery Extension—Mr. Blunt's Letter to Judge Bronson.

We published not many days since, in one of Judge BRONSON's multitudinous letters to Mr. DELAVAN, a statement that the Whig Candidate for Governor had committed himself at Auburn to an attack upon Slavery *in the Southern States*. In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found a reply to that imputation, and a vindication of the action of the Auburn Convention, from the pen of JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., who was one of its most active and influential members. The letter is well worth reading,—not only as a reply to Judge BRONSON's unjust assault, but as an eloquent and decisive statement of the position now held by the Free-States, in their resistance to the aggressions of Slavery. In one point Mr. BLUNT concedes too much to his opponent. He supposes that Judge BRONSON found a pretext for his statement in the speech of a Delegate to the Auburn Anti-Nebraska Convention. This is a mistake. The Judge was compelled to go outside of that body for evidence on which to convict it of Abolition views:—the sentence he quotes is from the speech of a Delegate to the Convention of the *Free Democracy*,—which was altogether a separate affair. But this is of little consequence. Mr. BLUNT places the extravagance and injustice of Judge BRONSON's imputation in a clear and striking light; and it will puzzle the Judge, with all his sentences, to weaken the force of Mr. BLUNT's argument.

The great issue to be decided a fortnight hence, is whether New-York assents to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—the indefinite extension of Slavery, and the permanent domination of the Slave-holding interest over all the departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—of this great Republic. This is the issue which the Slave Power has made. It has signalized, in characters which cannot be mistaken, its purpose to break down all the barriers which resist its progress to complete, enduring ascendency over all the affairs, foreign and domestic, of this Union. It took its boldest and its largest stride first. It repealed the eldest legislative Compromise limiting Slavery, on our national records. It repudiated a compact sacred in the affections of the nation by the alarms it had quieted,—the dangers it had averted, and the blessings it had secured. It defied the popular will,—mocked the public conscience, and trode remorselessly on the profoundest sympathies and convictions of the public heart. It did this deliberately, and with brazen but calculating boldness. It knew that if the Free States would stand this, they would stand anything. It knew that this was the great step to be secured,—the first and the only step which "costs;"—and that this once passed, and Northern acquiescence secured, all its other measures, however high-handed and audacious, would be of easy attainment. The whole machinery at its service was, therefore, put in motion. The bill was crowded through Congress by the power of Executive patronage and of party drill. The same potent influences have been at work ever since, to enforce acquiescence in it.

The result is seen in the recent elections, and will be still more manifest, we trust, in those that are yet to come. In all New-England, in the great central State of Pennsylvania, and in the mighty West, the tide of popular indignation has rolled its flood over the champions of Slavery aggression, and has swept them from political existence. It is idle and absurd to attribute these results to other causes. No other cause is at all adequate to the great result which has been achieved. The popular heart has been profoundly touched—the public indignation has been fearfully aroused, by these bold and daring attempts to subject our national legislation—all our active functions as a Republic—to the upbuilding and justification of Slavery. It is this feeling which has swept over the land and prostrated the Administration, which has proved itself the mere tool of a sectional interest. Nor is the demonstration ended. NEW-YORK, we are confident, will utter *her* voice in still louder tones of condemnation. In spite of all the efforts that may be made, by open and secret foes, to stifle its utterance or give to it an uncertain sound, we have too much faith in the conviction and sentiment of the millions of her people to doubt for a moment of the result. NEW-YORK will add her demand to that of her sister States, that there shall be henceforth a NORTH as well as a SOUTH, and that Freedom as well as Slavery shall have its Rights.

Needed here too.

In the compact between the United States and the Kingdom of Loo Choo, it is stipulated that if persons from United States vessels stopping at the islands shall "violently go into houses, or 'trifle with women,' or force people to sell them things, or do other such like illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers—but not maltreated—and shall be reported to the captain of the ship to which they belong, for punishment by him."

It were no bad thing, if persons on the Island of Manhattan were put under arrest for trifling with women. How many there are whose highest ambition it is to trifle elegantly with women—to flirt gaily and exchange small-talk like a snob! Then there is a class more contemptible and inhuman, who trifle with the affections of women, studying to despoil them of their priceless jewels, their modesty and virtue, and then trampling on them. If sailors stopping at the Loo Choo are worthy of punishment for their triflings, these reprobates—fungi that poison and flourish by poisoning society—are worthy of the scorn of honest people, and every lash that tardy justice has to lay on beside.

The Fate of Franklin—Second Grinnell Expedition.

The fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN we cannot longer doubt. The evidence that the remains lately discovered were those of the gallant explorer and his companions, is circumstantial indeed, but very conclusive. In our telegraphic columns are additional details of the story that saddens the world. Sir JOHN must have left his ships during the late Winter or early Spring of 1850, and started southward, hoping to reach the country of the Hudson's Bay Company. The dispatch says that the natives gathered from the signs made by the forlorn party, that their ships were crushed by the ice. They may have been utterly crushed and broken to fragments, or they may have floated out in their shorn condition and been the ones descried, by several navigators as at sea drifting southward during the Summer of that year. This was four years of wandering and waiting among the icebergs after his wintering on Beechey Island, and how that interval was spent, or where it was that the vessels were crushed, we shall not probably ever know. Back's, or the Great Fish River, is a long way to the southward of that point, in the Queen Victoria Channel, where it was so long hoped that he had effected an entrance into the clear Northern Sea,—not less than eleven or twelve degrees. It rises in the latitude of 64°, flows east and north through lakes Pelly and MacDougal, and empties into a bay of the great Arctic Sea, which bears the name of Lady FRANKLIN. The ample equipments of the party might not have availed them when driven from their ships, and it is easier than not to imagine that fierce storms, heavy blocking snows, a scarcity of provisions and scurvy may have made living impossible to the most experienced and hardy Englishmen, although the Esquimaux passed up and down in those icy solitudes and are safe. Further relics may be discovered, but by degrees the interest in his case will be turned over to the fate of those who are still searching for him.

We published on the 17th inst. extracts from our foreign files relating the return of the British ships, the arrival of Capt. McCLURE, and the last abandonment of the long search. Capt. COLLINSON, who went out in 1850 with the *Enterprise*, is still out, but much doubt hangs over his fate. In the Summer of 1852 he was pushing along the coast of the Continent eastward from his Winter harbor in Walker Bay. Sir EDWARD BELCHER thought fit to leave not only the missing *Enterprise* to work out her own safety, or to perish, but his own four unimpaired ships to rot also. Poor COLLINSON may share the fate of FRANKLIN for anything that now appears to inspire a hope to the contrary. Until England hears from us the news of the discovery of FRANKLIN's remains, they who still entertain a forlorn hope that he may be safe, look for its fulfillment only toward the results of the American Expedition under Doctor KANE. But it is said that the ice has not been so packed into those Northern harbors at any time for forty-seven years back as during the past Winter, and the Summer just past was not warm enough to give any hopes that an exit could be made through the ice from the upper parts of Baffin's Bay. Whalers moreover report that they have not been able to cruise near as high as usual, the icy barrier extending much further South than is common. Hence it is not probable that we shall see anything of the *Advance* before *next* Summer.

We publish this morning a letter written by her Surgeon, dated July 20, 1853, which is the last that has been brought from this Second GRINNELL Expedition. At that time they were preparing to leave the little brig in Sir THOMAS SMITH's Sound—the very highest latitude yet reached in the Arctic Sea,—and thence a party of nine, with an India-rubber boat and a most economical store of provisions, was to push Northward over the ice, searching for the FRANKLIN. It will be remembered that the theory has been believed that the isothermal line is South of the latitude where the Doctor now is—that it is supposed to grow warmer as you pass Northward from a point some way to the South of Smith's Sound, and even that an open sea may be reached by pushing far enough northward. Here, at all events, he was to prosecute his search. Feeding on "pemican," carrying a wardrobe each of ten pounds, and in lighter spirits than we would suppose possible, they intended during the nine Winter months to continue their search. They would return on foot, "in the darkness of the polar night, guided by their compass and the stars."

Doubtless they thought then that during July and August the ice would move out and allow the brig to move too. And until lately she had been looked for at this port. But what chance is there now for her return? Winter has set in, and there is little doubt but that the bold adventurers must spend another tedious nine months ice-bound. That it may be otherwise we cannot but hope for a little while yet, though in the face of reason.

Captain Luce and the City Councils.

It will be seen from our report of the proceedings in the Board of Aldermen last night, that the resolutions, offering public honors to Captain LUCE, were referred to a Committee. One of the Aldermen, moreover, mentioned that he had received a letter from Captain LUCE, requesting that no proceedings of the kind proposed might be taken by the Common Council. This is so obviously the dictate of propriety that no one can be surprised at the tenor of Captain LUCE's request. He could not well have been placed in a more embarrassing position than to be made the recipient of public honors, on account of a catastrophe which swept hundreds of his fellow men into a sudden and a watery grave, under circumstances which will inevitably leave on the public mind the indelible impression that all was not done which should have been done, to provide for the rescue of those on board.

We have no desire to dwell upon this most painful aspect of this awful calamity:—and we trust that the action of our Common Council will not again force it on the public notice.

The Bible and Science.

The Presbyterian *Quarterly Review* for the current month devotes its leader to a notice of the "Types of Mankind, or Ethnological Researches" of Messrs. NOTT, GLIDDON, AGASSIZ, USHER and PATTERSON. It is unusually pointed and pungent. The main design of the review is to defend the commonly understood Biblical doctrine of the Unity of the Races, but it contains a large amount of collateral information and general scientific argument. It is a bold and manly defence of the Christian view of this subject, lucid in its logic, clear in method and thoroughly satisfactory in its conclusions to all who accept the ordinary interpretations of the Scriptures. The theory, advocated by the distinguished authors of the "Types," is rejected by the majority of naturalists, among whom may be enumerated PRICHARD, BALBI, ADELUNG, *as well as* BACHMAN *and* SMITH *of South* Carolina. The reviewer is very strong in his condemnation of the work. Says he, "As an attack on the Scriptures, the work is at once the most crude, the most impotent, and the most impious of recent times. It has no one element of a work of science; it contains no sound induction and establishes no reliable principle of ethnology. As a literary production, it has scurrility without wit; pedantry without learning; theory without argument; conclusions without premises; and heartless, revolting skepticism, with scarcely a redeeming quality."

One would think that it was time for this quarrel between natural science and the Bible to have an end. The historical, miraculous, and moral evidences of the truth of the scriptures are as perfect as arguments can make it. These proofs have borne every trial, and stood all sorts of tests. The progress of civilization has only added to their strength, and the advance of scientific inquiry, whenever it has been genuine and rational, has confirmed the common faith in their entire conclusiveness. Scripture stands on its own ground, and is secure against any successful assault. These sideway attacks are utterly out of place. If the Bible is to be impugned, go at it in its own department of evidences. There is some sense, whatever may be thought of the piety, in such a mode of warfare. It, at least, proposes to assail the defendant in its own fortress. We have no idea that any objections to the authenticity of the Bible are worth a farthing. But if men are not content with evidences, that have the sanction of all enlightened human experience and the uniform endorsement of centuries, let them come right up in front of the question and debate its true issues.

Philosophy at Lowell.

Every man owes it to society to become rich, for the poor man's advice is never heeded, let it be ever so valuable. The more wise one may be, the more he owes it to his country to become wealthy. Every addition made to a man's fortune adds ten per cent. to his influence. Let a man throw a doubloon on the counter, and every one will want to hear it ring. Throw a cent down, however, and its voice would prove no more attractive than a poor relation's.

The above *is from the Lowell Courier*. It is the last discovery of this philosophic age, and doubtless it will be hailed by many as a considerable item. We may reasonably expect that it will be a fresh stimulant to busy brains and toiling hands. If such a motive is to be added to all other inducements to acquire wealth, what may not be expected? Political economy has utterly failed to recognize this mighty element in the productive power of a country—this conscience of money-getting. It must be rewritten, with a special chapter on the duty of wise men. The idea about advice is suggestive. How much is our Lowell cotemporary worth? Let us have an inventory of goods and effects, so that we may affix a just valuation on this piece of wisdom. But seriously, are we not all anxious and restless enough to obtain property without sanctifying the hot pursuit by a sense of duty?

It has sometimes occurred to us, that this country was under the greatest of obligations to that much-abused thing called Poverty. We have thought that it had given us our best inventions, our finest improvements, our noblest men. But alas, our beautiful theory has fled, and we can moralize no more over DIOGENES in his tub and CINCINNATUS at his plow. It is hard to see our cobwebs glitter in the sunshine no longer—our nicely-spun fibres of sentiment. We submit—we back out—we vanish. The financial editor of the newspaper will hereafter be expected to appraise all logic and learning so as to see whether they have the ring of the doubloon or the cent. The next preacher, who insists that the love of money is the root of evil, may calculate on being called to account for unpatriotic doctrines.

City Printing.

The City Printing is still unprovided for. Months ago the Board of Councilmen passed an ordinance upon the subject, and several weeks have elapsed since the Committee in the Board of Aldermen reported in favor of concurring. Their report was laid on the table, and *kept there* until certain Congressional nominations were properly arranged. An effort was made last night to bring the matter up for action, but it seems the emergencies of certain *Reform* members of that body, required that it should be postponed until after the *election*. Nearly a year has now elapsed since the new Council was elected; and half a year has passed away since the City ceased to have any regularly designated medium for communicating with the public. So far as the great mass of our citizens are concerned, the proceedings are not published at all. Contractors, tax-payers, parties interested in assessments, laborers, and the citizens at large, are kept in profound ignorance of the doings of the City Government. This state of things has been perpetuated to meet the necessities of aspiring politicians,—and now it seems aspiring Reformers find it equally convenient for their purposes.

The Balance Dock Not Launched.

Some 3,000 persons were congregated yesterday about the immense Balance Dock, at the foot of North Twelfth-street, Williamsburg, to witness its descent into the water. It was not in readiness until after 12 o'clock, at which time the tide was going out, and from this fact, or that there was not sufficient descent to the ways, the launch was postponed until to-day at 11 A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Steam Frigate—The Ringgold Exploring Expedition.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Oct. 22, 1854.

The Board of Engineers, to whom the Secretary of the Navy has referred the plans and specifications presented by the two lowest bidders for the contract to build the machinery and boilers of the steam frigate *Niagara*, now constructing at New-York, have not yet made their Report. The Secretary has a heavy responsibility resting upon him in this construction. The *Niagara* is to be the largest ship in the world; and upon the capacity and perfection of her engines must depend, in a considerable degree, whether the vessel shall prove the greatest triumph of naval construction, or the greatest of all the botches the American Navy has yet produced. I know he will not allow personal influences to swerve him in the slightest degree in deciding upon the builder of the engines. The greatest danger is, that he may be imposed upon by speculators, who care nothing for the Navy, except so far as they can make a few thousands out of a contract, careless whether their work does them honor, or stands *the practical test of years of service*. Mr. DOBBIN has done well in repudiating the system of *sealed* bids for this work. The bids were all open, and from the number offered he selected the two lowest, one of which is to be the fortunate one, *provided* the Secretary shall be thoroughly satisfied that the bidder's plan is a good one, and that the bidder has the requisite skill and the other means necessary to the faithful performance of his contract. If he has any doubt on either of these points, he has still the power to reject *all* bids and advertise for more.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Secretary will avail himself of the prudent reserve he has thus maintained, so as not to give his contract to irresponsible parties, for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars in the first cost of the work. Nor is the term "responsible" confined to the office of describing merely the ability of a party to give suitable security for the performance of his contract. The New-York engines *must succeed*. We want no experimenting. It is not enough that if the engines fail, the Secretary has in his hands securities supposed to be sufficient to enable him to punish the delinquents. There must be no failure, and that policy which looks to the possibility of failure, and so neglects the slightest precaution necessary to insure success, will be fiercely condemned by the country, as it ought to be. The Secretary should take care that this contract is not obtained by mere speculators, who must necessarily job it out to third parties—men who have no reputation to lose by a failure. The success of the engines will be doubly insured by a contract with parties who have proven their capabilities, and who have made reputation that is to be lost or enhanced, according as they shall faithfully or faithlessly execute this great contract with the Government. New-York mechanics have much at stake in the success of the frigate Niagara; and her citizens will not be satisfied if the Secretary should allow any considerations of false economy to banish such as I have suggested from his mind.

What a miserable farce has RINGGOLD's North Pacific Exploring Expedition proved itself thus far, through the gross mismanagement of those who arranged its details. It will be remembered that this Expedition was authorized by Congress, on the motion of Senator SEWARD, who, in a highly interesting and practical speech, showed most conclusively that a modest expedition to Behring's Straits and the North Pacific, well planned and judiciously conducted, would open new and valuable fields to our whalers and our Commerce. He had no idea that anything more would be needed for the work than two small vessels; and an appropriation of $150,000 was expected to cover the entire expense of the proposed survey. In carrying out the details of the plan, the Department more than doubled this price, and expended the whole appropriation of $150,000 in getting the expedition ready to go to work.

If I mistake not, Mr. SEWARD obtained many of the facts on which he based his inquiry into the advantages to flow from such an expedition, from Lieut. T. J. PAGE, an intelligent and most worthy and enterprising gentleman. By all rule and right, he should have been appointed to the command of the expedition. But the command, being a very desirable one, was applied for by Lieut. CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, upon whom it was conferred by Secretary KENNEDY, while PAGE was sent off in a miniature steamer to survey a South American river. He who suggested the Pacific Expedition was rewarded with neglect; and the expedition was robbed of the genius that would have been its chief element of success. The expedition has been absent a year, or a year and a half. In that time it should have nearly completed its work; and yet it is hardly upon the ground of its intended operations, while its commander, RINGGOLD, I am sorry to say, is on his way home to the United States, suffering under what it is feared will prove to be confirmed lunacy. I suppose PAGE cannot easily be reached; but if he can be, Secretary DOBBIN will do a wise act to send for him post-haste, and dispatch him to execute the work his genius originated.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

The following orders have just been issued from Washington:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1854.

The following regulations are published by direction of the War Department:

1. When the officers of the Medical Department deem the issue of anti-scorbutics necessary for the health of troops actively employed in the field, at sea, or at posts where it is impracticable to cultivate gardens, issues of anti-scorbutics (of such kinds and at such rates as may be established by the Commissary General of Subsistence) may be made on the requisition of the medical officer serving with the troops, approved by the commanding officer. When the troops are not employed on any duties of fatigue or labor, (beyond ordinary police duties,) anti-scorbutics may be issued in lieu of some part of the ordinary rations of equivalent value, and in such proportions as may be designated by the Commissary General of Subsistence; or they may be purchased with the company fund from the Subsistence Department at contract prices.

2. When an officer is prevented by ill health from joining his regiment or corps, he will, in addition to the medical certificate required by paragraph two of the regulation published in General Order No. 15 of 1853, transmit, on honor, a full statement of his case to the commanding officer of his station, to the Adjutant-General's Office, and to the Headquarters of the Army.

3. Officers of the Army accountable for recruiting funds will make to the Adjutant-General of the Army, on the last day of each month, a monthly summary statement of the moneys received, expended, and remaining on hand, on account of the appropriation for the "expenses of recruiting."

4. Officers of, or doing duty in, any of the disbursing departments of the Army, will report, on their monthly summary statements, where, and with whom, the balances for which they are respectively accountable are deposited.

By order of the Secretary of War,

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.—In all applications to the Adjutant-General's Office for information concerning the former services of enlisted men, with the view of determining the allowances to which they are entitled under the act of Aug. 4, 1854, it is required, in order to facilitate the examination of the records, that the company and regiment in which the soldier last served, and the date of his enlistment and discharge, (or an approximation thereto,) should be stated.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

I learn that the time at which army officers, whose regiments are serving in Texas, are ordered to start to join their respective corps, has been extended to next month. They were to have left for Texas on the 20th inst. S.

Meeting of the City Tract Society.

A meeting of the City Tract Society was held in the Bible House last evening. A. R. WETMORE, Esq., occupied the Chair. Interesting reports from Missionaries were read. The Society has 27 Missionaries in its employ, who direct 1,169 visitors. From the reports it appears that there have been distributed by the Society during the past month 112,696 tracts, 100 bibles, 123 testaments, and 574 bound volumes. Through the instrumentality of the Society 27 persons have been gathered into Bible classes, 61 children sent to the Public Schools, 146 persons sent to Church, and 26 persons induced to sign the Temperance pledge; 113 prayer meetings have been held, four backsliders reclaimed and 17 conversions reported. The next (28th) Anniversary of the Society will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, on the 12th of December next, and Rev. Mr. ORCHARD was appointed to prepare the Annual Report.

[illegible] in Canada—[illegible] and Correction.

We have been assured by parties who ought to be well informed in regard to the circumstances of the recent affair of honor, which was to have come off in Canada, that the statement given in yesterday's TIMES contained several errors, calculated, if allowed to pass without correction, to do serious injustice to the parties concerned. As we have no desire in the matter except to make a perfectly fair and correct statement of the facts, we present what we have reason to believe will be found reliable.

The principals in this affair were Mr. GEO. P. H——Y, of this City, and Mr. G. B. S——T, of Philadelphia, and the meeting took place on the 18th inst. at Niagara Falls. The challenge came from Mr. H——Y, and the provocation to it was contained in a letter written by Mr. S——T to Mr. HENRY H——Y, on Thursday, the 5th of October, in regard to an attack made upon Mr. S. that day by Mr. H——Y, Senior. It seems that while walking near Gramercy Park, Mr. S. was accosted by Mr. H——Y, who got out of his carriage, and, coming up to him, struck him several blows with his cane, as Mr. S. alleges, without provocation, but, according to the statement of the other party, in chastisement for various annoyances to which members of his family have been subjected by Mr. S. for some time past. In this letter to Mr. HENRY H——Y, Mr. S. charged him with having skulked in the carriage during the rencontre, and with falsehood in certain statements he had made, and saying he could not quarrel with a man of gray hairs, but inviting a challenge from him or any of his brothers. On Saturday morning, the 7th, Mr. GEO. P. H——Y informed Mr. S. that he intended to assume his brother's quarrel, upon which Mr. S. declared his readiness to receive a visit from any friend he might send to him. It is alleged that Mr. EDWARD E., who had consented to act as the friend of Mr. GEO. P. H——Y, called several times at the room of Mr. S——T, but was repeatedly told that he was not in; and it was not until Wednesday, the 11th, that he succeeded in finding him, when he met him in Broadway and made an appointment to meet Mr. T. J. B——N on his behalf the next day at 12 o'clock. On Thursday Mr. E. called and delivered to Mr. B. a sealed note, informing him that it was a challenge from Mr. GEO. P. H——Y to Mr. G. B. S——T, which was at once accepted on behalf of the latter. Mr. E. then proposed that the meeting should take place near Niagara Falls, and that the preliminaries should be at once arranged; to which Mr. B. replied that as his principal was the challenged party, it was his right to fix the place and manner of meeting, which should be done as soon as convenient. On Saturday, the 14th, Mr. E. wrote, complaining that so long a time as forty-eight hours should have elapsed without anything definite being arranged, which Mr. B. excused by saying he had been compelled to wait until he could hear from friends to whom he had applied in Philadelphia. Mr. EDWARD E., it is stated, wrote in reply that as he was himself compelled to go out of town that day, he must decline any further connection with the affair. Mr. B. wrote to Mr. GEO. P. H——Y that Mr. S——T would be at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, at 12 o'clock on the 18th, to make arrangements for a hostile meeting.

On the 18th, Mr. ROBT. H——Y, Jr., reached the Clifton House, and sent his card to Mr. T. J. B——N, and was told in reply that he had gone out riding. In walking out soon after, Mr. ROBERT H——Y, Jr., met Mr. B——N in the garden, and said to him: "Mr. B., in consequence of the delay of yourself and your friend, Mr. EDWARD E. has seen fit to decline having any further connection with the affair; and I am here, therefore, as my brother's second, and am ready to make all necessary preliminary arrangements with you, for a meeting." Mr. B——N replied that he was expecting some friends from Philadelphia,—but said he would walk with him to the Falls, and show him the ground selected. Mr. H——Y replied that this was not necessary, but that after the preliminaries had been arranged, they would drive thither in two carriages, from the Clifton House. Mr. ROBERT H——Y, Jr., left him and went to the hotel, where he procured his pistols and was on the ground at 12 o'clock precisely, where he found Mr. B——N, but neither his principal nor his Philadelphia friends, who he said, had not arrived. Mr. B——N asked Mr. H——Y to meet him at his parlor at 1 o'clock, which he did, when he asked for further time, and Mr. H——Y gave him twenty four hours.

Mr. S——T's friends from Philadelphia, Mr. MORRIS M——N and Capt. R——S, soon after arrived, and arrangements were made for a meeting. Before going to the ground, Mr. MORRIS M——N recognized one of the three forming Mr. H——Y's party as Mr. JOHN TRAVERS, the keeper of a shooting gallery in New-York, who, Mr. B——N said, had been indicated to him as Mr. H——Y's second. Upon this recognition Mr. B——N sent a note to Mr. GEO. P. H——Y, stating that he had brought and introduced there, as his friend, a person whom his principal could not and would not meet, and declining any further communication from him. This note was handed to a waiter to be given to Mr. GEO. P. H——Y, and the whole of Mr. S——T's party immediately got into their carriage and drove off, without giving the second of Mr. H——Y, as is alleged, time to reply.

These are the facts of the case substantially as stated to us by the friends of Mr. H——Y. They allege that Mr. TRAVERS is not a gambler, but the keeper of a respectable shooting-gallery in this City; that he was not present as Mr. H——Y's second, but only as a spectator, and that as Mr. S——T's second well knew this to be the fact, his refusing to meet Mr. TRAVERS was only a pretext to avoid a meeting. Mr. B——N, on the other hand, insists that Mr. TRAVERS was presented to him as Mr. H——Y's friend, and as a merchant from New-Orleans; that he did not know Mr. ROBERT H——Y, Jr., at all in the relation of his brother's second, and that it was clearly a violation of the code of honor for Mr. H——Y to introduce a person of Mr. TRAVERS' professional character upon the ground at such a meeting.

The friends of Mr. S——T, therefore, charge upon Mr. H——Y gross misconduct in the arrangements of the meeting; and the friends of the latter charge the former with having availed themselves of a mere pretext to avoid the meeting.

It is further alleged that Mr. S——T, so far from having been on intimate terms with Mr. M., and expecting a legacy from him, was forbidden his house some two years since, and that since that time there has been no friendship or even acquaintance between them; but that Mr. S——T has persisted in thrusting himself upon Mr. M.'s family, greatly to his annoyance and that of all his connections.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. ALBERINA FISHER BAKER made their first appearance here last evening. The lady is known to our audiences, having performed some years ago at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. BAKER we do not remember to have seen before.

The tragedy of "Ion" is certainly one of the heaviest acting tragedies ever written. In the closet its beauties are enjoyable, but on the stage they are comparatively buried beneath the laborious efforts of the actors to make points where none are possible. For these reasons we do not think Mrs. BAKER's selection a happy one, more particularly as her physical and vocal powers are inadequate to the just interpretation of a severely classic hero like "Ion." We expected to be disappointed in our first impression of Mrs. BAKER's acting, and will therefore defer any remarks we have to make for another opportunity.

Mr. BAKER, as *Adrastus*, performed with much excellence, but fell into the common error at this Theatre, of ranting. He has a fine voice, and in person somewhat resembles MARIO. Occasional readings gave us a highly favorable opinion of his powers.

Mrs. CONWAY, as *Clemanthe*, looked beautiful and acted well. Excepting Mr. THOMPSON, who, as *Medon*, was respectable, all the other characters were sustained in a manner utterly beneath criticism.

To-night Mrs. BAKER appears in "The Foundling of Paris," and will be supported by her husband and Mr. EDDY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The "Bateman Children" made their appearance here last evening, for the first time since their return from California. They have grown and improved both physically and mentally, and are now more than ever wonderful prodigies. They were received with great applause, and will repeat their entertainment every evening.

THE CASTLE GARDEN CIRCUS opened last evening, and attracted a large audience, [illegible] have there the usual [illegible]. [illegible] evening. There will also be an afternoon performance at 3 o'clock to-day.

Musical.

Madame ISADORA CLARK, described as the American Prima Donna, gives a Concert this evening at Niblo's Saloon. The programme now before us is certainly one of the best and most varied we have seen for a long period. Madame ISADORA CLARK sings in a cavatina from VERDI's "Due Foscari;" the "Casta Diva;" a cavatina from the "Sonnambula;" ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen;" and "[illegible]."

One of the other attractions of this Concert will be a grand Septette by BEETHOVEN. The performers are all excellent and the work will doubtless be rendered in an able manner. Mr. HENRY APPY, a violinist new to our audiences, plays two solos, and Signor GIOVANNI LEONARDO, a new baritone, from the Italian Opera Vienna, sings a "Romanza" and an "Aria." The Concert promises to be exceedingly attractive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 301 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him. These pills are warranted to cure the [illegible]. Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.
C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 301 Broadway.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—An extensive and magnificent assortment of Fall Bonnets, comprising the choicest styles which the Parisian modistes have decreed shall be the rage this season, (all forwarded from Havre in advance of their advent abroad,) will be opened at GENIN'S Bazaar. It is believed that the exhibition will surpass in splendor and variety any display of the kind ever made in this country. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 104 Bowery. The THREE-THREADED GOODS, manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, elastic, durable, unshrinkable and cheap.
A. RANKIN & CO., Nos. [illegible]

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, having secured from the manufacturers during his late trip to France, a large consignment of cheap French China and Fancy Goods, originally
INTENDED FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET,
will open on MONDAY Oct. 23, a new
CHEAP SIDE SHOW ROOM.
On the plan of the London Cheap Side Rooms, and in consequence of the EXTREMELY-LOW RATES at which these goods have been consigned, will be enabled to sell
DINING SERVICES for $25, formerly sold for $40.
DECORATED TEA SETS, for $7.50 formerly sold for $12, and a very large variety of other goods at equally low prices. These goods have hitherto been sold principally for the Russian market, but owing to the non-intercourse now existing between France and Russia, will hereafter be sent to us. They will be open daily for sale in this department, and the public may rely upon their being sold at the above rates.

"HOW MANY BRIGHT EYES GROW DIM—HOW many soft cheeks grow pale, * * * and no one can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness." Grief, in many instances, has been known to produce the greatest changes in the growth and color of the hair. Baldness and gray hair is often the consequence of severe and deep affliction, and whilst nature causes those results, art has invented successful and beneficial restoratives. The best of these are BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for stimulating the growth and beauty, and BOGLE'S PREMIUM ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, for dyeing the hair a jet black, or dark brown color. Sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; CHARLES H. RING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; and by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS' improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make than any other pianos in the United States. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames and circular scales; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos which have been rented but a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in this City, (Mr. Rich having been a consignee.) [illegible] they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 12 years) in a safe of their make. They are made in the most faithful manner and secured with Jones' World's Fair Lock. Hall's Improved, with a key not larger than a two shilling piece. Day and Newell's celebrated lock, Yale's [illegible] [illegible] and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., successors to Rich & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLINERS.—E. T. WILDE invites the attention of Milliners to a business movement which [illegible]. To meet the exigencies of the times, he has put down every article in his extensive Millinery Establishment to Cash Prices. The entire assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons and Trimmings, at his spacious manufactory and salesrooms, Nos. 30 and 32 John-st., will be sold at a low rate, as he is determined to push business for the sake of giving employment to his workwomen, even at a loss to himself.
E. T. WILDE, Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.

"GOOD, BETTER, BEST," HAS BEEN THE DESIGNATION by which KNOX's hats have been known in the past few years. His present Fall and Winter styles combine ease, elegance and excellence, and are sought after by all the lovers of the graceful and fashionable. Gentlemen can have the pleasure of inspecting these new styles by calling at KNOX's up-town depot, No. 533 Broadway, (under the Prescott House,) or at the older and more widely known establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
A large assortment of SHAWLS FROM AUCTION, will be sold at small advance from cost, AND FULLY TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 329 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray.

PERHAM'S PANTOMIMIC AND OPERA TROUPE are attracting great crowds to the new Opera House. Their bill for this evening is rich and varied, embracing some of the finest sentimental and comic Songs, Choruses, Solos, and Duetts, in the English language. The Rabbit Family's Pantomime concludes the entertainment, and is one of the best pantomimic productions we have ever witnessed.

SILKS! SILKS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION—Rich plaid and striped silks, 4s. 5s. 6s., 7s. and 8s. also rich brocade, satin, plaid and chine, do. from 8s. to $1; 400 doz. ladies best kid gloves at 4s. per pair, 500 doz. Gents Bajou best 5s.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PUNCH SAYS, IN SPEAKING OF THE MORTALITY among females, that thousands of them are always "dying" for new Bonnets. There is an epidemic in this City among reflecting men. It is a furor for the Fashionable ready made Clothing at SMITH BROTHERS, No. 122 Fulton-st. It is the best and cheapest in Gotham.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.—SOLOMON & HART, NO. 243 Broadway invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive stock of brocatels, satin de laines, lace and muslin curtains, cornices and trimmings of all kinds, which they offer for sale lower than can be bought at any other establishment in the City.

FINE FRENCH MERINOES AT 75 CENTS.—JUST received 3 cases of fine French merinoes at 6s., 4 cases do. superfine at 8s. Fine Paramattas 3s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

GRAND OPENING
of
LADIES' AND MISSES' WINTER BONNETS ON THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF EVERDELL'S elegant Engraved Wedding Cards, Envelopes, &c., can be had on application, or sent by post to any part of the country. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHAKER KNITTED UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Likewise every description of Lambs Wool, Cotton, Merino and Silk Undergarments, selling cheap, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 321 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Shirts made to measure.

ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS AT PAR.—Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 40 cents; Washtenaw, 40 cents; Millard, 20 cents. Notes on these Banks taken at above for Clothing, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!—JUST RECEIVED from auction a very large stock of rich and beautiful designs, and will be offered at less than one-half their value.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PER SHIP CONSTANTINE, LIVERPOOL.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has just received several magnificent English medallion Royal velvet carpets, worth $250 to $1,000. 50,000 yards beautiful ingrain carpeting, 3s., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

NEW MOURNING STORE.—MOURNING BONNETS and Cloaks in great variety, and at low prices; also, mourning dress goods of every description, at BARTHOLOMEW'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—SUPERB ASSORTMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store a very complete assortment of clothing for boys. Overcoats, cloaks, talmas, pantaloons and vests, under garments, &c., &c. No deviation from marked prices.

PLAID CASHMERES.—JUST RECEIVED BY THE Europa 3 cases of rich plaid French cashmeres which we will open this morning, also 2 cases plaid cashmeres 1s., same as usually sold at 3s.
E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

CLOTHING.—HEWITT, COULSON & CO.'S CLOTHING is sold at No. 111 Fulton and No. 38 Ann-sts.

An Albany Boy.

With nothing more than a natural and just pride do Albanians in the whereabouts and welfare of his sons, we are entitled to one "one of 'em," A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., the Whig nominee for District Attorney in the City of New-York.

Some of us remember when there were fixtures, like "Mr. Owen," in the house of "Osbaldiston & Co.," or "Tim Linkinwater" in that of "Cheeryble Brothers," in our State Hall. In those times, who ever crossed the threshold of the Comptroller's Office to pay a land tax without encountering 'Squire HASBROUCK of the Secretary's Office, to look after a land title, without meeting ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, or of the Treasury, without meeting ABRAHAM OAKEY? Well, the Whig candidate for District Attorney in New-York is a grand-son of the old Treasury Clerk. He was born in Albany, and duly birched, as was the custom then, by Professors SHAW and O'SHAUGHNESSY, in our Academy. He subsequently graduated in the New-York University, and was a law student under Judge STORY at Cambridge.

Thus professionally launched, he set sail at the New-York bar, where he has been rising to fame and usefulness. He was associated, in friendship and business, with the late District Attorney, N. B. BLUNT, Esq., and will, we trust, become his successor to that office.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

CRIME BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The *Nonpareil*, of Springfield, Ohio, has an account of a crime committed by a Catholic priest of that place, M. HOWARD, in breaking open a letter directed to his care, and abstracting therefrom a fifty dollar check on a Springfield bank, sent to a lady of his "charge," from her husband in California. The priest also cut out a part of the letter, in order to obscure the fact of the remittance of the check. The woman took advice, and obtained assistance from a prominent citizen of Springfield, and finally obtained the check and the letter in its mutilated condition. The *Nonpareil* says the whole facts are well authenticated, and quotes the laws both in the United States and the State of Ohio, which entitle his reverence to a berth in the Penitentiary for his offence.

Daniel Chandler, of Concord, N. H., has been sentenced to the State Prison for life on conviction of having altered a switch, which caused a train of cars to be thrown from the track of the Concord Railroad.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ Third Ward Whig Regular Nominations.—The Whig Charter Committee met at Patten's Hotel, October 23, 1854. Mr. GUY R. PELTON was chosen Chairman, and EBENEZER B. SHAFER, Secretary. The Committee unanimously nominated the following ticket:

For Alderman—SAMUEL H. MOYER.
For Councilman—WILLIAM H. BEAM.
For Assessor—ARCHIBALD COCHRANE.
For School Commissioner—WILLIAM ALLASON.
For Inspector—ANDREW LITTLE.
For Trustees—JOSEPH A. STICKNEY, JONATHAN J. BROOME.
For Constables—ANDREW NESBITT, ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Inspectors of Election.
1st District—Thomas D. Winchester, James Dusenbury.
2d District—C. St. John, John M. Flint.
3d District—George Parker, C. S. Sloan.
4th District—Charles Hicks, William S. Chamberlain.
G. R. PELTON, Chairman.
EBENEZER B. SHAFER, Secretary.

☞ Ninth Ward—CITY REFORM.—The citizens of the IXth Ward favorable to the reëlection of PETER F. VOORHIS for Alderman and the present Councilmen, and of CHARLES C. LEIGH for the Assembly, are requested to assemble in Bleecker Building THIS EVENING (Oct. 24) at 7 o'clock.

☞ Thirteenth Ward—INDEPENDENT WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Assembly—MARCUS T. FERRIS.
For Alderman—JOHN B. RYERSON.
For Councilmen.
3d District—WM. FLOYD.
5th District—WM. A. WALKER.
6th District—SAMUEL ATKINSON.
For Assessor—JOHN MARTIN.
For School Commissioner—AUGUSTUS H. MORAND.
For School Trustees—STEPHEN R. HALSEY, ALONZO G. REYNOLDS.
For School Inspector—JAS. B. ANDREWS.
For Constables—DAVID SAFFIN, WILLIAM N. HORTON.
For Inspectors of Election. [illegible]
N. J. BOYD, Chairman.
T. C. GOULD, Secretary.

☞ At a Meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Regular Whig Charter Convention, held at Oakerdonk's, corner Grand and Clinton-sts., Thursday evening, Oct. 19, the following ticket was unanimously adopted:
For Assembly—JACOB E. HOWARD.
For Alderman—DAVID A. FORBES.
For Councilmen—5th District—MELANCTON THOMPSON.
5th District—JAMES MAHAN.
6th District—SAMUEL ATKINSON.
For Assessor—BENJAMIN HASKELL.
For School Commissioner—AUGUSTUS MORAND.
For School Inspector—THOMAS W. FOWLER.
For School Trustees—EDGAR M. DINGEE, ALONZO G. REYNOLDS.
For Constables—DAVID A. SAFFON, J. H. JOHNSON.
For Inspectors of Election. [illegible]
JOHN COLBY, Chairman.
EDGAR H. DINGEE, Secretary.

☞ Fifteenth Ward—WHIG NOMINATIONS.—
For Alderman—ISAAC O. BARKER.
For Councilmen—4th District—W. W. VERMILYE.
4th District—OTIS D. SWAN.
41st District—EDWIN J. BROWN.
For Assessor—ISAAC M. PHYFE.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—JAMES W. UNDERHILL.
For Trustees of Common Schools—JAMES D. OLIVER, LINUS W. STEVENS, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., to fill vacancy.
For Inspector of Common Schools—JOHN L. MASON.
J. WILSON GREEN, Chairman of Convention.
HENRY SEYMOUR, Secretary.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Democratic Whig Nominations.
For Assembly—WM. B. ADAMS.
For Councilmen—4th District—JAMES M. THOMSON.
For Councilmen—5th District—CHRISTOPHER Y. WEMPLE.
For Assessor—CHARLES MASON.
For Constables—HENRY BISHOP and JAMES BRITT.
For School Commissioner—LUTHER C. CARTER.
For School Inspector—G. BROOKS POSTLEY.
For School Trustees—E. DELAFIELD SMITH, JOHN H. BURLSTON, HOMER FRANKLIN, and WM. G. STERLING.
J. H. BURLSTON, Chairman.
JAMES KENT, Secretary.

☞ Twentieth Ward Regular Whig Nominations.—At a meeting of the Councilmen District Convention and Charter Convention, held at Continental Hall, Oct. 23, the following ticket was nominated unanimously:
For Councilmen.
31st Council District—JAMES T. COWENHOVEN.
32d District—FRANCIS M. CURRY.
33d District—DANIEL D. CONOVER.
For Constables—WALTER SMITH, LEWIS HUCKER.
For Assessor—DANIEL HOGANCAMP.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—BOLTIS M. FOWLER.
For Inspector of Common Schools—PETER VOORHIS.
For School Trustees—JAMES KEARNEY, JAMES A. FERGUSON, SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH, THOMAS M. PARTRIDGE.
For Inspectors of Election. [illegible]
HUBBARD G. STONE, Chairman.
ELEAZER JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ To the Whigs of the Sixteenth Assembly District.—*For Assembly*—Hon. ALEX'R P. SHARP.
At a meeting of the Delegates of the XXIst Ward, duly elected to the Assembly Convention, it was unanimously resolved to place Hon. ALEXANDER P. SHARP in nomination for a reëlection.
Resolved, That we recommend Mr. Sharp to the Whigs and citizens of the XVIth Assembly District, and that we will use our best efforts to secure his election.
HENRY C. FRIDMAN,
WM. H. KNIGHT,
RYNIER VEGHTE, } Committee.
JOHN E. MUMFORD,
E. R. SHERMAN,

☞ Stumping the State.—I am caged to stump the State with a live MENAGERIE. It would swell MYRON H. CLARK'S majority 20,000. But there is not time. I can only send out the Mosquito TRACT, with an appeal to electors, which Dr. Thompson says "will cut its way." 275 will be sent to any Post-Office, post-paid, for one dollar. Now ready to be scattered in every township. All orders promptly attended to.
JOHN MARSH, No. 149 Nassau-st.

☞ Municipal Reform Committee.—The Executive Committee have taken a Room at No. 600 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., [illegible] Council Districts. [illegible] SCHIEFFELIN, Chairman Executive Committee.

☞ Independent Whig Candidate.—For Alderman of the IIId Ward, JOHN W. GAY, Merchant, No. 239 Greenwich-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Hutchinson's Cold and Cough Mixture.—A few teaspoonfuls of this simple remedy has cured cold, however severe, will relieve it instantly and prevent all danger of Consumption or Bronchitis. As a preventive of Croup, it should be in every family. Price 25 cents per bottle. BURTON, CLARK & CO., St. Nicholas, Irving and Astor Hotels, and T. BAILEY, No. 8 Bible House. Agents. Also JOHN M. GRIFFITHS, No. 274 Grand-st.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address S. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Only $3 75 for a Pair of Best French Calfskin Boots made to order. Double Soled Water Proof, $4 50. Best French Patent Leather Boots, &c., with Spring shanks. A last prepared to fit the most difficult foot. By A. BAKER, No. 10 Ann-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ University of New-York.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Session 1854-'55.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., Chancellor of the University.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Ex-President of the Faculty.
MARTYN PAINE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery.
JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.
ALFRED C. POST, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
CHARLES E. ISAACS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
GEORGE A. PETERS, M. D., Prosector to the Professor of Surgery.
ALEXANDER B. MOTT, M. D., Prosector to the Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., President of the Faculty.

Since the last Circular was issued, an event of importance to the cause of Medical education has taken place. It is the legalization of Dissection by the Legislature of New-York.

Students of the University will be furnished with material without charge. It is therefore hoped that an increased attention will be given to the study of Anatomy, on which the usefulness of the *Physician* to society so greatly depends.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Course of Lectures given will be on Anatomy, General, Descriptive, Surgical and Pathological; Surgery; Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Chemistry and Physiology. These courses are arranged in such a way that six lectures a day are given, except when Cliniques intervene. The Cliniques are:

1. *An Obstetric Clinique* every Monday. This clinique was first established by Professor Bedford in October, 1850, and from that time it has met with constantly increasing success. More than 7,000 cases of the most interesting diseases of women and children have been presented at it. So great are the facilities of the City of New-York in this respect, that it may be truly said that nowhere else do such opportunities exist for the study of this department.

2. *A Surgical Clinique* every Tuesday, under the charge of Professor Mott. All surgical operations which may be necessary are performed in presence of the students. The senior students have the privilege of attending the patients at their houses, under the direction of the Professor.

3. *A Medical Clinique* every Wednesday under the charge of Professor Metcalfe. In this clinique every variety of disease will be brought before the Class, and special attention will be given to maladies of the chest, auscultation, percussion, &c. The patients will be given in charge of the senior students, to be attended under the direction of the Professor.

4. *A Clinique for the Treatment of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs* every Thursday, under the charge of Professor Van Buren. The object of this Clinique is to afford to the student a full opportunity of becoming familiar with the various important diseases belonging to this class, such as Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Hydrocele, Calculus, &c. &c., and the results following their scientific treatment.

5. *A Surgical Clinique* every Saturday, under the charge of Professor Post. This is conducted in the same manner and upon the same principles as the Tuesday clinique.

REGULATION FOR THE TERMS OF LECTURES, &C.—REQUISITES FOR GRADUATION.

The Lectures commence on Monday, the 16th of October, and are continued until the last day of February following.

The Examinations for Degrees will commence about the 1st of March, and will be continued daily, until the candidates shall have been examined.

The following are the requisitions for the Diploma:

1. The candidate must be 21 years of age.
2. He must have attended two Courses of Medical Lectures, one of which must be delivered in the Medical Department of the University of New-York.
3. The Candidate must have studied Medicine for three years (the terms of attending Lectures being included in these) under the direction of a respectable Medical Practitioner.
4. He must write a Medical Thesis, either in the English, Latin or French language.

Two Commencements take place annually in the University, at either of which Candidates who have complied with the above requisitions may graduate.

The first takes place early in the month of March, and the other about the end of June. The great body of the Candidates will, no doubt, graduate at the Spring Commencement, but those who wish to postpone it will have the opportunity of graduating in June.

The Examinations for Degrees are conducted in private by the Professors individually.

FEES FOR THE WINTER COURSE.

Full Course of Lectures.......... $105
Matriculation Fee.......... 5
Fee for Instruction by the Demonstrator.......... 5
The Graduation Fee is $30.

Students on arriving in town will call at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st., between Irving-place and 3d av., and inquire for the Janitor, Mr. Polman, who will provide them with boarding-houses.

Letters may be addressed to Professor DRAPER, President of the Medical Faculty, University, New-York.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, invigorates the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the tenderest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—The Winter Session of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory by Prof. E. H. Parker, M. D.

FACULTY.

HORACE GREEN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery.
R. R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.
E. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
JOEL PARKER, L.L. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
D. S. CONANT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
ADAM SEYBER and CHARLES I. HOPKINS, Chemical Assistants.
GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Secretary.

☞ Western Farm League.—A number of gentlemen in this City being about to emigrate to the State of Iowa, and being anxious to take with them the advantages of an established neighborhood, have organized themselves into a company as above. The benefits secured by this combination will be a farm at Government prices, in a thickly settled locality adjoining an extensive settlement, affording ample opportunity for the friendly interchange of kind offices and all the blessings of society, and a mart for the disposal of the products of the soil.

Iowa is a Free State, and in the fertility of its soil, the magnificence of its precious and unbounded mineral wealth, presents inducements to the emigrant not surpassed, if equalled, by any in the world. Those who would exchange a life of toil and penury for one of absolute and honorable independence, are most cordially invited to become members.

A meeting of this League will be held at Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock, when the nature of the enterprise will be explained in a manner that must be highly interesting to all.
THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ World's Fair Prize Cement.—The Metropolitan Crystal Cement for mending glass, china, earthenware, marble, porcelain, ivory, wood, &c.; is the only cement in the market that is proof against hot or cold water; it is easily applied and perfectly transparent. Invented by Professor F. WIDDON, New-York; 25 cents per bottle. Sold wholesale by the proprietor, and retail by druggists, china, glass, and fancy stores throughout the United States; principal office, No. 1 Chambers-st. N. B. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Apply to, or address the proprietor.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Classes in Phonography.—Are now forming under the tuition of D. G. CROLY, practical reporter. All who wish to learn this much coveted art would do well to make application immediately. Lawyers, medical and law students, business men, clerks, all who have much writing to do, would find a knowledge of this beautiful and lucrative art of great use to them. Classes will be open to both sexes. Schools and academies taught. For further particulars, apply at the rooms of the Phonographic Institute, No. 300 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

☞ Mercantile Library Lectures.—The second lecture of the Historical Course will be delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD at Clinton Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Cardinal Richelieu." Tickets 50 cents; gentleman and lady 75 cents; members tickets 25 cents. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ Short-Hand.—A lecture on Phonography will be delivered by ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Editor of the Universal Phonographer at the Phrenological Rooms of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock, when a class for instruction in Phonography will be formed by T. J. ELLINWOOD, to which ladies and gentlemen will be admitted.

☞ Newtown Village Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Members are informed that the third installment is now due on their lots. The officers will be in attendance to receive the same, which must positively be paid on or before the 1st of November next.
E. W. KETCHUM, President.
S. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Political Printing.—By Day and Night.
POSTERS,
CIRCULARS,
TICKETS, &c., &c.,
Executed at short notice, CHEAP for CASH. Office open till 12 o'clock at night.
FRASE & CO., No. 16 Beekman-st.,
a few doors below Nassau.

☞ Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, New-York, will send to applicants, who enclose stamps, their new catalogues, (49th edition,) with reduced prices. No. 1, trees and shrubs; No. 2, roses, dahlias, bulbous and other plants; No. 3, garden and other seeds. Catalogues, also, at No. 112 Chambers-st.

☞ Masonic.—The Members of ARCANA LODGE No. 246, are notified to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother Capt. LOWE, at the Waverley Hotel, on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock.
W. A. GOBEL, W. M. pro tem.
E. A. WATKINSON, Secretary.

☞ O. U. A.—The members of the Order living in the 7th and 13th Wards of this City and also those living in Williamsburgh, are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Order on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst., at Oakerdonk's Hall, No. 486 Grand-st., New-York. Come one, come all. By order of the P. WM. H. VAN ULST, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of Mrs. MARY CALSHEW, who came to this country in the ship *Constantine*, Capt. McWilliams. She is from the County Meath, Ireland, and landed here about the 1st of October; and where she will find me is in Jersey City. My name is PATRICK HANDS. Inquire for the Democratic House, Newark-av., Reilly's liquor store.

WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young Girl of genteel address, as waiter and chambermaid, will do the fine washing and ironing if required, in a small family, or in a respectable hotel or first class boarding house; as she understands the work in either capacity, will take $8 a month in a permanent situation. No objection to Brooklyn. Has excellent City reference. Call at No. 236 1st-av., first floor, back room, 2d story.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable steady woman, who understands her business in all its various branches. Is an excellent baker, and can give the best of City reference. Would assist in part of the washing. Apply at No. 119 West 26th st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, in a respectable family, where she can superintend and make herself generally useful. The best of references can be given and also required. Please address EVA, Broadway Post-Office, for three days, stating where an interview may be obtained, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; would have no objections to do housework in a small family, or to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference can be given. Call at No. 199 7th-av., or at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; is a good plain sewer, and a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen till suited, at No. 189 Sullivan-st., where she has lived three years.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of reference; willing to make herself useful, and no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable English Protestant Girl, to do general housework, is a first rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker, willing and obliging to please her employer. No objection to the country. Has first rate reference. Call at No. 289 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl who lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 136 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by another. These females would go in the country. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse or chambermaid and to do the plain sewing. Can give six years' City reference to her last place, and understands her business perfectly. Please apply at the Toy Store, No. 609 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first class cook in a private family, by a respectable woman, who is thoroughly conversant with her business and who comes highly recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore. She will do the coarse washing, if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman (Protestant) of experience, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in either City or country; is a first-rate laundress. Call at CLARKSON'S Free Office, No. 75 3d-av., old No. 61.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of city reference can be given from all her employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl, (a Protestant,) as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or as cook in a private family. She has had considerable experience. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a Wholesale or Retail Store, where he can make himself generally useful, either as a Porter or Clerk. Can give good City reference. Can be seen by addressing M. D., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—As Plain Cook or Laundress by a respectable young woman, can give 15 months city reference from her last place and understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at the Toy Store, No. 609 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; can do general housework in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at her residence, No. 262 East 13th-st., 3d floor, rear room.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, by a tidy, active girl, with good City reference. To be seen till suited at No. 36 Hammersly st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Girl, lately arrived from the North of Ireland. Can do plain sewing, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 340 Stanton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As plain cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by a tidy, active girl, with good City reference. Can be seen till suited, at No. 59 McDougal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron, in a respectable private family. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st. in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 94 West Washington-place.

SALESMAN WANTED—For a Package Hat House. One having an extensive acquaintance with the Jobbers in our large cities. Address with real name "Salesman," Box No. 1370 Post-Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A situation is wanted as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman, who understands fluting and doing up gentlemen's linen in the best manner. Can come highly recommended; has lived in one family for five years, and in her last place 2½ years. Can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety and good temper; would prefer a laundress' place. Apply at 136 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., and can be heard of at No. 59 2d st.

A YOUNG MAN—Of liberal education, who can give good references for character and scholarship, and who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation either as teacher in some school or family, or in some Library. Address A. B., Lock-box No. 27, Providence, R. I.

CHILD WANTED.—The advertiser and his wife wish to adopt a girl about ten years of age, possessed of a sound constitution, pure morals, good intellectual capacity, and a musical ear. A letter, with some testimonials of these qualifications, will meet with attention if addressed D. E. F. G., Hartford, Conn. Those who look for a situation in which great wealth may be expected, or who would not be satisfied with a family of liberal Christians, need not apply.

WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—A middle-aged man, who is familiar with the attorney's practice in an office; is competent to draw ordinary pleadings, examine titles, keep accounts, and make himself generally useful. Communications, with name and reference as to ability, to be addressed to Box No. 2,931, General Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—In a Bookselling business already established in the City of New-York, with a cash capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. Address Box No. 3,410, New-York Post Office, with real name, stating amount of capital and where an interview can be had.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Lady (French, Swiss or German) is wanted as Resident Teacher of Piano and French in a boarding-school near the City. Situation desirable, and may be permanent. Address PARIS, Box No. 181 *Daily Times*.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.—An English or Classical Resident Teacher is wanted, to take charge of the Primary Department of a Boarding and Day School near the City. Salary small, but situation desirable in other respects. Address LEWIS, Box No. 181 *Daily Times*.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American young lady, competent to fill a situation as housekeeper, wishes an engagement in the family of a widower or bachelor. Salary not so much an object as a permanent home. Inquire at No. 14 6th-av. C. MASON.

TO POWER PRESSMEN—WANTED—A man thoroughly competent to take charge of two of Hoe's Cylinder Presses on Stationer's Job Work. To an experienced and capable man, and none others need apply, a permanent and desirable situation will be given.
COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl st.

TO PROPRIETORS OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—The advertiser wishes a permanent situation as foreman of a newspaper in the country. Good references given as to character and capability. Address (post paid) S., Tribune Office, New-York.

TO PARENTS.—WANTED—By a Lady of good qualifications, a situation in a private family to teach young children. Can give reference as to experience, &c. Address S. E. M., Union-square Post-Office, Broadway.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, two or three first-rate plate-workers. Also wanted, an apprentice to the above business. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 237 Centre-st.

THREE TIDY ACTIVE GIRLS—Aged 12, 14 and 16, want places to do chamberwork, housework, nursing or waiting. They come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

PORTER OR SALESMAN.—An industrious man of business habits wants a situation as porter or salesman in a paper warehouse, in which capacity he acts at present. Can be seen and recommended at No. 18 Spruce-st., in the store of J. L. PAGE & CO. A note addressed will be attended to.

ATTORNEY.—Wanted, by a young man recently admitted to the bar, a situation in a law office, to do the Attorney business. Address HENRY, General Post-Office.

NO CHARGE.—Employers supplied free of charge, with the best of cooks, nurses, waiter girls, chambermaids, girls for general housework, &c., at the office No. 287 Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway.
J. S. SCUDDER.

EXCELLENT FAMILY SERVANTS—For hotels and boarding houses, for every kind of work, and many of them with two and three years recommendations, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S Establishment, No. 367 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Also, German and English, and Protestant girls. Male help of every nation and for every kind of work, at this and the Branch Establishment, No. 389 Greenwich-st.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be procured.

JOHN YOUNG—Is the most successful agent for the supplying of servants, at No. 7 Carmine-st., or No. 143 Bowery, N. B.—Subscribers to either have the benefit of both offices.

WANTED.

KANSAS SETTLERS.—Persons furnished gratuitously with practical knowledge relative to soil, climate, &c., of Kansas, at the office of NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE AND AMERICAN SETTLEMENT CO., No. 110 Broadway, third floor. The object of the League is to forward persons at reduced prices, and of the Settlement Co. to found a City and County in Kansas. Free prospectuses, giving full information, sent to all parts of the country, by addressing GEO. WALTER, Master of Emigration.

PARISIAN LADY WANTED—Competent to instruct in her own language, as resident governess in an establishment in New-York. Address S. B. C., Office of *Daily Times*.

MAN WANTED—Accustomed to the use of planing-machines, moulding-machines, saws, &c., and capable of keeping them in order. Apply at Nos. 30 and 32 Commerce-st.

LAD WANTED.—In a lawyer's office, a lad who writes a good hand, and who resides with his parents in this City. Address Box No. 290 Post-Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

DRESSMAKER.—A highly respectable person that is a Dressmaker, and also understands making boys' clothes, wishes an engagement by the week. The advertiser would be valuable to a family. Please address Miss A. E., Union-square Post-Office.

WASHING.—Respectable persons can have their washing well done by calling at No. 36 Amity-st., Brooklyn, rear building, up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant furnished room, with or without board, in a private family. Front basement to let if wanted. References exchanged. Address E. B., No. 3,363 Lower Post Office, or at No. 731 Washington-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen of quiet habits, rooming together will find board in a small family, (without children, living within 12 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Dinner at 6. No other boarders. Address Box No. 768 P. O., stating references.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain full or partial board in the modern built 4 story brick house, No. 657 Houston-st., near and west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A private family will accommodate a gentleman and his wife with a pleasant room. Partial board for the gentleman. References exchanged. Apply at No. 61 5th-st.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying at No. 190 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—By four gentlemen, in an English or Scotch family, where there are but few boarders taken. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. The neighborhood of St. John's Park preferred. Address, with particulars, J. H. P., Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and wife, child, 4 years old, and nurse. A front room, with hall bedroom, near the Wall-st. or South Ferries. Address Box No. 3,178, New-York Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—By a party of three gentlemen. Rooms in the upper part of the City, with full or partial board. Two bedrooms, with parlor attached in a private family, preferred. Address P. H. W., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man, a parlor and bedroom, with full or partial board, with a private family, residing near the 5th av., between 20th and 40th-sts. Address D, Box No. 2,281.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can be furnished with desirable rooms and board, at No. 23 Tompkins-place, near Clinton st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at moderate rates at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD.—A gentleman can have a large, pleasant front room, handsomely furnished, in a genteel private family, where there are no boarders—situated in Varick, near Canal-st.—by addressing, with references, &c., E. M. R., at this office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen require rooms, with sitting room, in a private family, on the Heights preferred, with partial board. Address THOMAS, at this Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—A lady who is well qualified to give instruction in Music and Drawing, is desirous of being engaged in a highly respectable family residing in New-York. References exchanged. Address (letters prepaid) to MUSIC, at the office of this paper.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board on reasonable terms, at No. 320 4th-av., (opposite Dr. Hawk's Church.) The house is pleasantly located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, in a modern house, at No. 118 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two rooms, pleasantly situated, suitable for single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 184 4th-st., near the stages and cars.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, in suites, or separately, furnished, or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. E. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 6 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with partial board, if required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—A 3 story house, location between Lexington and 6th avs.; must have all the modern improvements, and be pleasantly located. Will be taken on a lease of one or more years, either furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 1,431, New-York Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED—By a family of three grown persons; one parlor on first floor indispensable. To a quiet respectable family, who wish to lighten their expenses the advertisers will prove very acceptable. Address CYPRESS, *Times* office, for two days.

BOARDING HOUSE—Wanted to rent by November 1st, or before, a house in first-rate repair, containing from 30 to 50 rooms, to be used as a genteel boarding house; would prefer one already furnished; location not far from Broadway, and not above Houston-st. Address immediately CANANDAIGUA, care *Daily Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—By a responsible tenant, a two or three-story house, in good repair, between Grand and Bond-sts., one to six doors from Broadway, on a lease for a term of eight or ten years. Address X. O. X. Y. this office.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Wanted to hire for one year, a Pew in Calvary Church, on the ground floor. Address, stating terms, H. R., No. 23 West 16th-st.

ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—About six horse-power. Address R. S. T., office of this paper.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
NOW READY,

And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, NO. 693 BROADWAY,
between Amity and 4th-sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—Lost or Stolen, about three weeks since, a small Brown French HOUND, answers to the name of Beauty. Any one returning the said Dog to No. 7 Washington-place, will receive the above reward.

DOG LOST OR STRAYED.—A red terrier fox dog, with cut ears, long tail, fully on Sunday, 22d. Whoever will bring the same to the undersigned, No. 119 4th-av., will be suitably rewarded. JOHN S. FLYNN.

NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, DISCOLORATIONS, RINGWORM, SALT-RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, border on the miraculous. Not the least among the recommendations of this inestimable Soap is its floatability; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea, where, of course, the luxury of limpid Croton is out of the question. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man as a commanding forehead, and in many individuals this cannot be obtained except by the use of Gouraud's Poudre Subtile.

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray, or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. The demand for GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE is enormous. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the moss rose, and is absolutely immovable by washing or rubbing. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c.

Found at GOURAUD'S old established Perfumery Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 26 Pine-st., corner of William.—TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—40 shares Empire City Bank, $25 each; 10 do. Atlantic Bank, $100 each; 40 do. Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, $17 each; 300 do. Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, $50 each; 40 do. Bowery Bank stock, $25 each; 50 do Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, $100 each; $3,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1861, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, $1,000 each.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS for Boston and the East, via Newport and Fall River, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., instead of 5, connecting in Boston with all the Eastern Expresses.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 10 o'clock P. M.

Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected and prompt return.

Custom House business attended to in Boston, Newport and Philadelphia.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD AND MOUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly it will force the hair to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. Be buy it at once. $1 per bottle. $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. My No. is 267 Nassau-st. R. G. GRAHAM.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

STUART'S CANDY—No. 1,611 Broadway, near 48th-st.—The delicious Candy made by R. L. & A. STUART, corner Chambers and Greenwich sts. is for sale as above; Vanilla, Chocolate, Gum Drops, Lozenges, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW HISTORICAL SPANISH ROMANCE.
DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE.
BY DON FRANCISCO NAVARRO VILLOSLADA.

Published this day, DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE—a work of real substantial merit, giving a truthful exposition of the manners and customs of the Spanish People in the Fifteenth Century.

At the present time, this book possesses an unusual degree of interest to the American reader, as Spain is now what it was at that period—one vast field of civil wars and rival factions. "Dona Blanca" possesses a high order of excellence, written by a modern Spanish Author. Its success has been in Spain brilliant and immense. In its pages there are blended together the startling events of History, with the fascinations of Fiction, forming a perfect picture of Spanish Life—a picture stretching out into one grand moving Panorama of Kings and Queens, Knights and Peasants, Priests and Nuns, Banditti and Monks, Castle and Cottage, Hermitage and Field of Battle, Mountain Pass and Sunny Fields, relieved by sparkling wit, spicy dialogue, and genuine humor.

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Peasant Girl and Cavaliers.	Travelers and Heralds.
Constable and Lover.	Lover.
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IMPORTANT TO ALL.—JOHN E. CHARLAND, DYER AND SCOURER, FROM PARIS.—Gentlemen, now is the time to look over your Winter clothing, and see if they are all right; if not, send your overcoats, pants, vests, and coats to No. 175 Wooster-st.; [illegible] without injury to the cloth. Articles sent for. All orders punctually attended to; orders can be sent by express.

A Ship on Fire by Spontaneous Combustion.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, dated Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 7, 1854: "Arrived, in this port the British ship Sirène, from Madras, having been on fire for thirty days—that is, from the evening of the [illegible] until the [illegible], the day she arrived in St. George's Bay, on fire [illegible] by spontaneous combustion. The fore-hatch was taken off, and by handing up a few packages of cargo, an attempt was made to extinguish it, but the smoke became so dense as to drive the crew from the hold. They then battened down all communication below, and made a scuttle in the deck in the vicinity of the fire and poured down water until she had five feet of water inside at the pumps. They continued pouring water down and pumping day and night until the ship arrived here, when, apparently, nothing but steam issued up through the scuttle hole in the deck. She came into the harbor on the 27th. A strong smell of spirits of turpentine prevailed throughout the ship, and the captain reported that in pumping the water out of her it was strongly impregnated with the same spirit. Several explosions took place, but whether from casks or tin cases of oil of turpentine it is not ascertained. The fire was confined to a space of about eight feet. The damage, taking into consideration the time it lasted, is not very considerable. A few packages, handed up when the hatches were first taken off, were thrown overboard. It was blowing a heavy gale at the time. The contents of the packages were not known. Five or six casks, supposed to be wine, and above forty cases of oil of turpentine, and some bales of long cloth is all that is totally destroyed, the ship having suffered more than the cargo. None of the cargo will be landed here. As soon as she is temporarily secured and a few holes restored, she will proceed for Sydney, in my opinion in perfect safety. Crew and passengers all well."

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON MONDAY, Oct. 23d, TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store of Messrs. Palmer & Wright, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Maiden-lane. TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—By order of [illegible]. Assignee's sale of the immense stock of superb and costly jewelry, being the largest and most valuable assortment of first class jewelry, silver ware, watches, &c., ever offered by auction in this City. The stock valued at over [illegible], and consisting of real diamonds, emeralds, rubies, opal, and other precious stones, set and unset, sterling silver ware [illegible], gold and silver watches, in every variety [illegible], all of the first quality, and imported with due regard to taste for the best custom trade. [illegible]

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Gold and silver watches, comprising duplex, chronometer, lepine, patent lever and other descriptions, by the most celebrated English, French and Swiss makers, imported expressly to order, some of which are by Cooper, Tobias, [illegible], Johnson, Barraud, [illegible], Vacheron, and others of equal celebrity, regardless of cost [illegible] sporting independent seconds, and other desirable styles, in fine gold. [illegible]

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JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 26, 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

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BY CAMMEYER & OAKLEY.—Office No. [illegible] Fulton-st. [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible]

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GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a gentleman left for Europe.—Elegant rosewood [illegible] piano-forte, &c.—H. H. LEEDS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible], the genteel furniture, the property of a gentleman left for Europe. [illegible] Sale commences with kitchen furniture.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEWBURG FARM AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, a desirable farm, containing [illegible] acres of good land, situated on the [illegible] Turnpike, about 3 miles west of Newburg, and the Hudson River, Orange County, and State of New-York. [illegible]

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. [illegible]. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—[illegible] AUCTION—THURSDAY 26th of Oct. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—In pursuance of the order of the real estate of JAMES BOWLES, deceased, by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] WILLIAM FROST, Executor [illegible] of the City of New-York, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] all those three lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Xllth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map of the Harlem Commons made by CHARLES CLINTON of the City of New-York, Surveyor, dated December, 1834, [illegible]. The above premises will be sold for cash.—Dated Oct. 14, 1854.

WILLIAM FROST, Executor.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNRESERVED SALE OF FURNITURE and HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, combining the elegant, the useful, and the ornamental, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, the 24th instant, at 10½ A. M., at house No. 76 Warren-st., between Greenwich and Hudson-sts. The contents consist in part of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; walnut and maple do.; all of different styles; also marble-topped dressing bureaus and washstands; [illegible] Sale positive. Facilities given for packing and shipping.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room No. 8 Pine-st. Aubusson carpet; [illegible] Also, silver teaspoons and forks. Also, two fine rosewood piano fortes, turning lathe complete, patent mangle, &c. Also, to the trade, for account of whom it may concern, 500 maple cane seat chairs, and 500 wooden bottom chairs.

E. C. KENT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—On THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at the warerooms of Mr. JAMES GRUNDY, No. 443 Broadway, E. C. KENT will sell at auction, as above, the valuable stock of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, being the entire stock of Mr. James Grundy, both finished and unfinished [illegible] warehouse. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF PICTURES.—By the first artists of this country, [illegible] H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction as above, on the evenings of TUESDAY, October 31st, and WEDNESDAY, November 1st, at 7½ o'clock each evening. [illegible] The pictures will be ready for exhibition as above, on Thursday, 26th instant, day and evening, until date of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., the furniture of a family removing from the City, [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Oct. 26, [illegible] City Hall, Brooklyn, [illegible]

HORSES.—New-York TATTERSALL'S, corner 6th-av. and 39th-st.—MENAGERIE HORSES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at TATTERSALL'S, No. 864 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1854, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY HORSES, attached to Barnum's Traveling Museum and Menagerie. [illegible]

GEORGE CLEBERNE, Auctioneer.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, (up stairs.) OCT 25, AND FOLLOWING EVENING. [illegible] BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, &c., TO THE TRADE. Oct. 25, sale of a fine collection of Books, Autographs, &c. Sales commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 20 Pine and 24 Cedar-st., a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, the stock of a manufacturer declining business. Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture, &c., &c.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, No. 17 Wall-st., an exquisite assortment of Superfine HARLEM FLOWER ROOTS of the culture of Mr. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, Holland, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Lilies, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854) to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y., for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, [illegible]. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS—That wish to go in the wagon and cart making business. A chance like this very seldom occurs. For sale, one of the oldest and best-established stands in Williamsburg, consisting of a large two-story brick shop, with stock and tools; four lots of ground, 25 by 100 feet each; a three-story brick house on the premises. [illegible] The above property will be sold at a fair valuation, as the owner wishes to go into the country.

G. LAKE.

SIGN PAINTER'S SHOP FOR SALE.—With stock and fixtures, good will of customers, and as good a run of custom as there is in this City. The health of the subscriber obliges him to leave the business. Address, for three days, with real name and address, H. C., at this office.

FOR SALE.—The tools, fixtures and office furniture of a Manufactory, particularly adapted for a Jeweler or Watch Case Manufacturer. Apply immediately, at No. [illegible] Nassau, 4th story.

TO TAVERN-KEEPERS.—FOR SALE.—The good will, lease and fixtures of one of the best located porter houses on the 4th-av. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. [illegible] 4th av., before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHN RUSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN RUSTON.
THOMAS E. HERRING.

The subscriber will continue the business of the Salamander Marble Company, as before. JOHN RUSTON.

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF, FOIL AND BRONZE.—A large assortment of excellent qualities, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. 43 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.—A full assortment for sale on favorable terms by the Agent of the [illegible] Works. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-and-a-half story, basement, recently built cottage house, No. 180 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, being one of the most desirable residences in the city. The house is in the best order, newly painted and papered throughout, finished with marble mantels, both kitchens, [illegible] Possession, 1st November. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of W. M. ROOT, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A very desirable three story dwelling, known as No. 38 East 16th-st., near Union Square, containing all the modern improvements. The location is one of the best in the City. [illegible] The above house will be leased furnished for 6, 12 or 24 months. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very convenient and well built house in good order, having been occupied but a short time, containing all modern improvements, gas, water-closets, &c. Price and terms known by calling on the present owner and occupant, No. 231 West 20th-st. Possession given in a few weeks as the owner is about leaving the City.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid property at Elizabethtown, N. J., consisting of about 5 acres of land, with good house and barn situated in a pleasant part of the City. Could be sold in lots at a large advance over the price asked for the whole.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st. (Basement.)

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Totten's Landing, Staten Island, a new 2 story house, containing 8 rooms, and one-half acre of land, with a number of fruit trees. The location is healthy and commands a fine view of the water, distant about 300 yards from the Landing. Terms easy.

SAM'L EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—To close an estate; the three story brick house and lot, in No. No. 212 West 22d-st., lot 25 by 98 feet. The house will be shown by the occupant, is in excellent order, and possession can be had immediately. Apply to E. H. JACOT, No. 218 Pearl-st.

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated 1 mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Mindham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling house, and being amply supplied with water. There are seven spring wells on various parts of the land, which have not failed this dry Summer, independent of which a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is moderately wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a few of these can be made a most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, corn crib, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New Jersey.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated near Griggstown, in Somerset County, N. J. The above Farm contains 90 or 11 acres of the very best of land; has a fine orchard, and an abundance of all kinds of grafted fruit; a large garden, and a never failing spring of water. The house is large, with a wing on each end, and is built and finished in the best manner. Also, a stone storehouse, two stories high, fronting the road, well adapted for any mechanical purpose. There are also, upon the place, a barn, corn-crib, smoke-house, fowl-house, and wood-house, all in good repair. The above is one of the most beautiful situations that could be desired. It fronts the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which makes it quite pleasant and lively. Any person wishing a home in the country is invited to call upon the advertisers, F. S. CORTELYOU or HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 38 Ann-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A large well finished house and stable, with eight lots of ground, well stocked with trees and well fenced in. A pump of good water on the premises. Situated at the corner of Tompkins-av. and Madison-st., Brooklyn. Price $6,500, one-half of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Would be exchanged for a house near City Hall of equal value. Inquire of JOHN ZUNDEL, Box No. 135 Brooklyn Post-Office, or No. 31 Hicks-st.

50,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale as Agent, 50,000 acres of land, situated in Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Said Lands are of the best quality, comprising Agricultural, Mineral and Pine, and will be sold on long credit at 7 per cent. interest, only requiring a reasonable payment down.

JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY.—A grand opportunity for an enterprising person, as the proprietor wishes to retire from business, the furniture of a boarding house complete and in good order, established 10 years, and accommodates 50 boarders. It is one of the best stands in the City; can always be kept full. The price is $800. Inquire on the premises, No. 27 Hudson, near Chambers-st. Possession given immediately.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN. Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THREE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner; parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors to dining room; marble mantels, elaborately carved; inside blinds, bath rooms and water closets, range, hot and cold water, back stairs, 7 marble mantels and 16 cornices to each house. These houses are entirely new and in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts, iron railings, &c. Rent, $700. Inquire of

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 27 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE, STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—No. 727 Broadway.—The dwelling is very commodious, having a large back building, three stories high, with a spacious dining room, bath rooms, water closets, and every convenience for a family. It is well constructed for a lodging house besides affording superior accommodations to the family occupying it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A fine 3-story brick house, with high basement and all the modern improvements, situated in President-st., five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. FOUGER, No. 30 North William-st., corner of Chatham-st., New-York.

BUILDING TO RENT.—Or lease, for livery stable, manufactory or any purpose. Two large buildings, 25x60, two story, with plenty of yard room, up town, near 6th av. Also a nice stable and a few lots to lease at fifty dollars. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—To small American families. Floors through, consisting of five rooms with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 13th-st., between the 7th and 8th-avs. Rents $10 to $14 per month. Inquire on the premises, No. 149 West 13th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET.—Each with ten rooms and cellar, three lots, on 5th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 5th-av. to the Ferries. Rent $125 to May next. T. H. RODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—No. 669 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W. DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WILLIAMSBURG TO LET—Till the 1st of May, a handsome three story and basement brick house, very desirably located, within five minutes' walk of Peck-slip ferry, and well furnished throughout; supplied with gas, &c. Will be rented low to a careful tenant, with small family. Apply to SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., No. 151 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Till April 1. A large and commodious furnished house, situated near the water, at Fort Hamilton; it is warmed by a furnace, has extensive grounds, outhouses and stabling, with stock, &c. Rent $400. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 62 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS, DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS—Or any business requiring light and space—To let, the whole, or a part of the second floor of the new building No. 325 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. The location is very desirable, and to a good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to A. WIGHT, third floor, front room.

FOR $100—STATEN ISLAND—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE (with the attendance of a first-rate servant,) immediate possession, until the 1st of May next. The above will be let to a respectable lady and gentleman, or small family, for $100, in consequence of the owner being obliged to leave New-York on business. Address M. F., office of this paper.

TO LET.—At the New-York University, Washington-square, several fine basements and cellars, suitable for any kind of storage, also, desirable rooms on second and fourth floors. Two fine chapels connected with the building, likewise to let for lectures on favorable terms. Apply to the Janitor, at the University.

EXHIBITION AND LECTURE ROOM TO LET.—By the day, week or month, situated in Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Apply to EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—A splendid Office on first floor, No. 442 Broadway; also, the basement, 125 feet deep and 25 feet wide. Apply immediately, of J. W. PORTER, No. 442 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st.; most conspicuous site on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the new buildings No. 15 East 12th st. Rooms light and airy, and easy of access. Inquire of E. J. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Well lighted rooms, with steam power. Apply on the premises, corner of Eldridge-st. and 1st-av., or at No. 13 Cedar st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building, in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Four lots on 20th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled .... $[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from .... $[illegible] to $[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled .... [illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated .... [illegible] to [illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS .... [illegible] to [illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—One superior Sewing Machine, so called, Singer's Singer's Thread Sewing Machine, will be sold for $[illegible], for want of use. The Machine is perfectly new. Can be seen at Nos. 169 and 171 Canal-st., up stairs.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS, ELECTROTYPISTS, DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—A large stock of Chemicals, [illegible] sulphide soda, chloride gold, salts, gold, cyanide, bromine, nitrate oxide and cyanide silver, carmine and rouge, [illegible] distilled oil of juniper, cloves and cassia; [illegible]

Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., FOR FALL TRADE.—McGRORTY & TILBY, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st., offer for sale their entire stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., at retail for cash at wholesale prices.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Elegant French Silk Hats at the low price of $3, usually sold at $4 and upward. BROWN, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Pupils are fitted for any standing in College, or prepared for Mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms—Board and tuition (including French,) $300 per annum. Lessons in German, Music and Drawing constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend to French, in which department a competent and active teacher devotes all his time to their interest, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan, under the tuition of a native German, who resides in the family. The Winter session will commence on the first of November. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, State House, Astor-place, entrance on 8d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 219 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.)—GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals.—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues, Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches on an entirely original plan, which so completely removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling, that every person may learn to write an elegant business hand. Business men and clerks are specially invited to call and examine the system. New pupils received day and evening.

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—The subscriber will commence his ladies' writing classes on Monday, October 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. Private instruction during the day. Terms, class, $4; private, $10. Apply this week.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, reopens Nov. 1. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom, aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Cards of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 225 Broadway.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. E. D. VAN BLERK, Principal. The next session will begin MONDAY, Nov. 6. Terms, $50 per quarter for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. Circulars may be had at No. 5 Front st., Brooklyn, or No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages from Fulton Ferry half-hourly.

FRENCH AND MUSIC TAUGHT.—A French young lady, thoroughly educated, would take a few more pupils for either French or the Piano-Forte, or for both of those two branches, on moderate terms. She would attend pupils at their residence or receive them at her own. References given. Inquire at No. 50 St. Mark's-place.

MR. BRAGG'S MERCANTILE, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—At Chelsea, Staten Island; reopens on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of H. C. BRAGG, DAVIS, BYRNE & JOHNSON, No. 91 Liberty-st. Parents wishing it will be waited on by Mr. B.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 23.

Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

Refers to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 43 Chatham-st., New-York.

MR. A. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH and SPANISH Boarding School for young gentlemen, Hudson and Washington Terraces, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars and Catalogues at the Institution and at SHEPARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

PROF. HOWS informs his friends and the public that his arrangements this Winter enable him to increase the number of private pupils in Elocution and Oratory. Apply for terms &c., at No. 5 Cottage-place, 2d door from Bleecker-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing terms, references, views of the Institute, and Andre Monument, can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

MISS GALE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Terms $20 per quarter.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguishing a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 32 West 14th-st.—MADAME C. DUSSEUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce their School is open for the reception of pupils. Young Ladies and Master's Classes MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class Mondays and Thursdays at 7½ P. M., commencing Oct. 16. Saturday Evening Class for grown persons at 8 P. M., commencing Oct. 21. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing the day of entry.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—at Montague Hall, No. 7 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter. MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. Instruction given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L., at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING—MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. De G. BROOKES, No. 361 Broome-st., is now forming several new classes, to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Private lessons at various hours. Soirees Wednesday nights.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us. Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A superior $350 7-octave Rosewood PIANO-FORTE for sale for $225, excellent tone, metallic frame, round corner, by the best City makers, and fully guaranteed, is perfect every way, not three months in use. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 131 Chambers-st.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 345 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 421 Broadway.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

PIANO-FORTES.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at J. & C. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 383 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above newly-elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. [illegible]

THERON BARNUM.
JOSIAH FOGG.

E. BLANCARD respectfully informs his friends and the public that his house, [illegible] Broadway is ready for the reception of company, and that his restaurant is open to the public as well as for the accommodation of the guests of his house. Parties wishing rooms for the Winter can be agreeably accommodated with large or small suites of apartments.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of handsome black carriage horses, 16 hands high, excellent travelers, and to be sold cheap, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. For a view of horses and price apply to Mr. C. Buckland, Bucks' Hotel, 2d-av., corner of 24th-st.

HORSE FOR AN INVALID FOR SALE.—Rocks under the saddle, trots in harness, is quick, gentle, young, and of great endurance, combining the rare qualities of a first-rate gig and saddle horse. May be seen at WILSON'S stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby-sts.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND FRENCH CUT CRYSTAL GLASS.—J. K. KERR, No. 313 Broadway, above 11th-st., and of the China Hall, Chestnut st., Philadelphia, having secured from Auction, at a wonderful sacrifice, a large lot of French china and cut glass, intended for the Great market, has opened for sale, on the Philadelphia plan, [illegible] Call soon, and judge for yourselves, at No. 313 Broadway, above 11th-st.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the country. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. [illegible], New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 2 John-st., New-York.

MOSLEY'S STEEL PENS.—These superior and justly celebrated Pens are too well known to require comment. The manufacturers beg to inform the trade that they have appointed as agents for the sale of these Pens (by wholesale only) RICHARD MOSLEY & Co., No. 32 John-st., New-York, Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c. The public can be supplied of all Stationers, &c.

BANK NOTICES.

GREENWICH BANK—New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.—List of unclaimed Deposits and Dividends remaining in the Greenwich Bank for two years and upwards:

1849, Mar 17	James Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850, Jan. 4	William Bailey	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850, July 6	John Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, June 5	Edward Black	[illegible]	[illegible]
1847, Dec 1	Nelson Bailey	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Joseph Carter	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Henry Cypher	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chatterton & Achen	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Joseph Carpenter	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	S. Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	W. B. Davison	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. E. Doremus	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Gabriel Duryea	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Fairman	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Fowler	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Francis Graham	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	David Gilbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. Gifford	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Warren Gilbert	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. C. Halpin	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	B. Hogan	[illegible]	[illegible]
1848, Oct 8	J. Hammond & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hill & Long	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Daniel Howell	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Hart, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. A. Jacobus	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. & J. Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	W. C. Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	E. W. Kimball	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stephen Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Benjamin Richardson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Strang	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John E. Tallman	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jacob Van Ostrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Thomas L. Law	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wm. E. Lyon	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Peter D. Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Pollock, Sr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	George Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Robert Doremus	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wm. Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Albert Horn	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	E. Horton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Donald Grant	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. H. Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. A. Denman	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	F. Fertruyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Johnston & Geraty	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. & A. McBurney	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Robert Lassman	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. McAllister, Assignee	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. Woodman, Administrator	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Charles Yates, Trustee	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. L. Norwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Isaac Osborn	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	George Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Isaac B. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	William Torrey	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	P. J. Van Orden	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	George Whitney	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Richard Searle	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Samuel Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Frank E. West	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Whittemore & Torrey	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Henry H. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Frederick Steinle	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tompkins & Purdy	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James G. Utter	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Isaac Van Ostrand	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John Leete	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	James Stansbury	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John Stagg	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	H. C. Spicer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	R. B. Throckmorton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	G. Van Zile & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Daniel Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Samuel Longstreet	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Noah Norris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance under $1 amounting together to		[illegible]	[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

George F. Cook, 5 dividends on 1 share	$10	75
James Forbes, 6 dividends on 2 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. B. Jones, 4 dividends on 1 share	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trustees Grand Lodge, 6 dividends on 210 shares	1,575	00

City and County of New-York, ss.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this [illegible] day of October, 1854. JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	E. S. Brooks,
Hon. C. Crolius,	C. W. Thomas,
Philip W. Engs,	O. M. Livingston,
Isaac T. Smith,	James D. Fish,
Charles Miles,	Samuel B. Ashley,
Samuel Leeds,	James W. Elwell,
Joseph Vanmutten,	William H. Hazard,
Francis B. O'Connor,	N. L. McCready,
Edward Bridge,	N. B. James,
Charles L. Voss,	C. W. Quintard,
Hugh Munro,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 22, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the fund deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PACIFIC BANK—New-York, Oct. 20, 1854.—At the Election of Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday the 10th inst., the following persons were duly elected DIRECTORS.

Wm. Tilden,	Amos F. Hatfield,	John P. Treadwell,
Wm. Smith,	David L. Young,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Charles B. White,	John A. Merritt,	John Kerr,
Eben'r Beadleston,	Henry Wenzel,	Eben'r H. Pray,
Geo. B. Jackson,	Nathan C. Ely,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. TILDEN, Esq., was re-elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Esq., Vice President.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

REMOVAL.—THE EMPIRE CITY BANK will be removed on WEDNESDAY, P. M., Oct. 25, to the new Banking-house at the corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts., recently erected for the National Exchange Bank.

The premises now occupied by the Empire City Bank will be occupied hereafter by the SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st. Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars. Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Dennison Wetmore,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. [illegible],	[illegible]
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	[illegible]
J. C. Dowling,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. K. Duncan,	Joe Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Obed H. Russell,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. D. Potter,
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, [illegible] William H. [illegible], Geo. Gilfillan, [illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 5th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $[illegible], insures against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Office No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A second-hand Iron Safe, six feet square and nearly two feet deep, with superior lock. Inquire of FELLOWS & CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st. and No. 17 Maiden-lane.

$60,000 TO LOAN—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, or bought for cash. Bank and note City stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought and sold and exchanged. [illegible] Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 16 John-st., corner of Nassau.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.—Depot, No. 448 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1854.—Notice to the public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer-agency of the Company in New-York [illegible]. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing interest, interest-warrants payable in New-York. They are in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be converted into [illegible] stock, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to those who have not received the printed circular of Company, dated 17th inst., in relation to the preemptive right in the proposed issue of Third Mortgage Bonds [illegible] New-York, and the holders of Convertible Bonds (who have conditional privileges conferred on them under the mortgage) are requested to report the amounts they hold and their address.

JOHN T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1854.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for thirteen directors of the above company, and for three inspectors to preside at the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 17th inst. until the election is held. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1854. By order.

JESSE W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

$15,749.—FOR SALE.—Four Bonds and Mortgages on very desirable improved property on the 6th av.—one for $4,687, one for $3,300, and two for $3,875 each. The property is worth more than double the amount. Apply to A. H. LYON, No. 31 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall-st., first floor.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M., till 1 o'clock P. M.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE NOTES OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BANK—Are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., at 1 per cent. discount.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. (On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1.) Every complaint to which a woman is subject, [illegible] fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. [illegible] For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway; and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office. [illegible]

COLIC IN INFANTS—Is a very distressing complaint, often disturbing the slumbers and exciting the sympathies of the household. Laudanum and other injurious anodynes are commonly resorted to for relief, but often prove worse than the disease, producing constipation and sometimes death. Dr. ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE for infants affords immediate relief from pain, procures refreshing slumbers, and acts gently on the bowels. It is always safe and reliable. Price 25 cents. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway; RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway and Canal-st.; ANDERSON & McCLAY, corner Fulton and Water-sts.; and by Druggists generally. Sold at wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.

DR. CORBETT, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—[illegible] edition, 300 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 463 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his speciality at No. 69 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $3 to $5.

AYER'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the store, No. 221 Centre-st., and No. 101 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound ROMNEY CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.

JOHN B. DODD, No. [illegible] 6th-av., below [illegible]-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—For supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by W. B. HENNEY, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 13th-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock according to the stock ledger on the morning of the [illegible]. [illegible] The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st. Oct. 5, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 302 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas-fixture warerooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest [illegible] GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, [illegible] of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of [illegible] [illegible] N. B.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, [illegible] Branch at No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, partners, trading under the name of BROWN & DEMAREST, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of all their creditors, and that the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST have severally this day made an assignment of their individual estates to the subscriber for the equal benefit of their respective creditors, and the creditors of said firm and the creditors of the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, are to exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber, within three months.—Dated Oct. [illegible], A. D., 1854.

JOHN J. BROWN, Assignee.

GAS STOVES, COOKING APPARATUS, &c.—[illegible] be seen [illegible] at the rooms of the AMERICAN PATENT GAS COOKING AND HEATING COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway, second floor, and examine the apparatus there exhibited. The GAS STOVES, for warming offices and other rooms, will be found superior [illegible]. Orders for these should be given early to enable the Company to supply the increasing demand [illegible]

D. ELLIOT, Agent.

LAWRENCE WATER CURE, BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The proprietor of the Lawrence Water Cure beg to have the honor to inform their friends and the public that they are now prepared to receive their Winter patients [illegible] Rates, per week, $[illegible]; boarders, per week, $[illegible].

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......473,068 77
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$543,100 00
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......751,394 48
Average amount of Circulation, inclusive of late Bank of America......111,783 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. WILSON, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES S. WILSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......575,060 14
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
THOS. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JAS. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$178,447 64
Average amount of Specie......16,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......70,768 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
STEPHEN M. PURDY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier, pro tem., of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GEO. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......107,494 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......75,431 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......101,101 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,047,094 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JOHN C. BERON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$513,329 76
Average amount of Specie......37,777 64
Average amount of Circulation......130,613 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$434,707 10
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,731,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. CORNELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......177,464 00
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,411,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. WOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. WOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts*......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.
*In the statement dated Oct. 14, the amount of Loans and Discounts was erroneously stated at $1,[illegible]. It should have been $1,[illegible].

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$478,349 73
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
SAMUEL JASSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......134,770 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
SAMUEL F. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
D. W. CLARKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
[illegible]

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, &c., in all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 430 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and safe direct route, now open on CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
United States Mail and Express route.
Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express......[illegible] A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express......10.00 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.
WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the travelling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—THE ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R. forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.
The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.
Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.
Baggage checked through.
Freight will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.
No Trains on the R. G. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.
J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—6 A. M. Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—9:30 A. M. Express Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Third—3:30 P. M. Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—3 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. Fifth—9.30 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake, and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 P. M. for Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train [illegible] P. M. for [illegible], and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. for Peekskill at 7 A. M. [illegible] The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, [illegible] A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville by the above trains, and at 6 P. M., by steamer RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 1 North River, connecting at Elizabethport with the trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. The above trains will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton), at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (way train), at 6:15 A. M. for New-York and Elizabethport. Leave New-York at 9 and 10:30 A. M., 12 M., and 2:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:25 A. M., 1:20, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fares $3 and $2 75 in 4½, and $3 in 6 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2 25, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (all rail) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M. Express Train, and arrive at Troy at 10 A. M., Rouse's Point, 6 P. M. and at Montreal at 7 P. M. same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburgh or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburgh same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11¼ A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning, leave New-London for New-Haven at [illegible] and 10½ A. M. for New-London and New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of J. C. HULL & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of RICHARD C. HULL, from said firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.
Signed, JOHN C. HULL,
CHAS. WAGER HULL,
RICHARD C. HULL.

N. B.—The business of the late firm of J. C. HULL & SONS will hereafter be conducted under the name of J. C. HULL & SON, by the undersigned.
Signed, JOHN C. HULL,
CHAS. WAGNER HULL.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 1[illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign. Dealers can, with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL SIX DOLLARS PER TON.—Nut, Stove, Egg, or Grate Coal, of first-rate quality, Red Ash, Peach Orchard, well screened and full weight, for sale at the PEOPLE'S COAL AND FLOUR AGENCY, No. 30 Broadway, or at the branch offices in Fulton near Court-st., Brooklyn, or in Commercial-st., opposite Atlantic Basin, South Brooklyn, also foot of South 7th-st., or No. 238 Grand st., Williamsburg, and in Flushing-av., 4 doors south of Division-av., East Brooklyn, or at the Coal Yard, No. 616 Greenwich st., New-York. Also, Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Less from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 29th-st. and 9th-av.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 66 and 68 Wooster-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

THERE IS NOW ON HAND—And constantly receiving, at the ONE PRICE STORE of the subscriber, a large and seasonable assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. The public will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the stock. Prices invariably fixed, and marked on the goods. J. A. LONG, No. 364 Greenwich-st., No. 10, corner of Barclay-st., near the Southern corner of the 8th and 9th av. Railroads.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £35 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, 110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch;
These vessels carry a clear White Light at Mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 15
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 22
ASIA, Lott, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 29
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new,	Kossuth,	Northampton, new,
Shamrock, new,	Ben Adams,	Emerald Isle, new,
Cambria, new,	Houghton,	Dreadnought, new,
West Point,	Ecuador,	Wm. Tapscott, new,
Compromise,	Antarctic,	Roscommon,
Richard Morse,	Centurion,	Andrew Foster,
Sheridan,	Garrick,	Jos. Bruce,
Staffordshire,	Arctic,	Constellation,
Florida,	Essex,	Underwriter,
Falcon,	E. Z.,	New Hampshire,
A. Z.,	Siddons,	Lady Falkland,
Progress, new,	Roscius,	State Rights,

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.
N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 12th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the U. S. Mail.—The splendid steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.
Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and will leave THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the day's sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.
Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:
Thursday Night......31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night......28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night......26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night......23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night......21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night......18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda......$35
Passage money to St. Thomas......70
S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. WOODHULL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—HENRY S. SEYMOUR, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. SLAMM, and ANN ELIZA, his wife, Samuel M. Parsons, and Virginia W., his wife, Charles H. Parsons, Edward Houghton, Henry Young, Alfred Ladd, Frederick W. Grannis, Elam Hurd, George W. White, George W. Bramhall, Charles A. Lockwood, Ebenezer Seeley, Minott Mitchell, Jeremiah Wilbur, Edward Sandford, Ben Lefferts, John Kellogg, the President, Directors and Company of the Westchester County Bank, Napoleon Bunel, Lucius E. Bulkley, and Simeon Drayton, defendants. Summons To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 30 Broadway, on the corner of Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, Sept. 15, 1854.
S. D. VAN SCHAICK, plaintiff's attorney, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1854. S. D. VANSCHAICK,
oct10 law 6wT Plaintiff's attorney, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 347 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1854.
MATHEW HETTRICH, } Administrators.
JINKINSON WILSON, }
jy13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 243 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854.
AMANDA K. MILLER, } Administrators.
JAMES F. KENNY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 5 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of September, 1854.
s5-law6mTu* JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RAPP, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 194 Second-st., in the City of Williamsburg, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 19, 1854.
DIEDRICH STRUSE, } Executors.
je13-law6mTu* JOHN SCHRIEBER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor,
au29-law6mTu* No. 73 New-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 65 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, 1854.
s13-law6mTu* LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.
o24-law6mTu* JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 23d-st. to [illegible], in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in the City, on or before the 6th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 13th of November, 1854.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 6th day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of [illegible] street and the East River.
And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
GEORGE B. BALDWIN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 126th-st., in said City.
We, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of [illegible]-st. and the southerly side of 126th-st.
And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av. and the 8th-av., and on the west, by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHON COHEN, } Commissioners.
JOHN O'KEEFE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of November, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 18th day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those lots in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS, } Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 30th day of December, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given, to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in April, 1852, for the non-payment of assessments in April, 1852, for the non-payment of the taxes of the year [illegible], and in May, 1853, for the non-payment of the Croton water rent, &c., for the year commencing May 1, 1851, and ending April 30, 1852: that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sales, may be found in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statements describe the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statements can be had by applying to the Comptroller's office, New-York. s25-law6wTu
AUGUS. PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOSHUA L. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against THOMAS MINFORD and CHARLES G. CAMM, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen hundred and thirty-two dollars and five cents, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 26, 1854.
E. R. L'AMOREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of Sept., 1854.
E. R. L'AMOREUX,
o3-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE N. TATHAM, BENJAMIN TATHAM, and HENRY B. TATHAM, against SAMUEL COLT & ROBINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To SAMUEL COLT, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 77 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-nine cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Sept. 18, 1854.
A. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed on the 18th day of September, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. s19-law6wTu*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
DAVID HILL, of the City and County of New-York, an insolvent debtor individually, and as one of the late firm of D. HILL & CO., notice first published Sept. 19, 1854. Creditors to appear before Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, of the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, on the 29th day of November, 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. s19-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK BRODLEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, No. 148 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated July 15, 1854.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, } Executors.
FRANCIS B. STRYKER, }
jy18-law6mTu*

New-York Daily Times.

THE WICKHAM TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN FOR MURDER.

Attorney-General Hoffman to Appear for the People.

EFFORTS MAKING TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

Attempt of the Murderer to Bribe a Convict.

[*By our Special Reporter.*]

RIVERHEAD, Long Island, Monday, Oct. 23, 1854.

The exciting trial of NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN, for the atrocious murder of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES WICKHAM, at their farm-house, last Summer, in the village of Cutchogue, L. I., will commence at this place this afternoon. The fourth term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for this year, will convene at the old Court-House, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, Judge STRONG presiding.

Such is the anxiety to be present at the trial that the chances for the people to procure accommodations are at the present writing regarded as very uncertain, in consequence of numerous prior engagements for rooms at the different hotels in the village.

Since the murder transpired the excited feelings of the people have been considerably calmed, and there is a manifest disposition to give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial.

I am reliably informed that Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General of the State, will reach here in the cars to-day, to conduct the trial on behalf of the people, in lieu of the District Attorney, who is the brother of the murdered man. In regard to the prisoner being properly defended, he has chosen to *procure his own counsel*, in preference to awaiting the action of the Court in assigning him counsel. He was recently visited at the jail by his uncle and aunt, of Eleventh-street, New-York, during which time they promised to send him funds to secure a lawyer.

In the course of a few days the relatives of the prisoner forwarded him the necessary funds by mail, to employ a legal defender. Counselor CRAIG, of Quogue, was at length engaged. I learn that powerful efforts are now being made to obtain sufficient evidence to prove an *alibi*. The next ground of defence that will probably be urged by the prisoner's counsel, is that of *insanity*. If they fail in establishing either of these, to the satisfaction of the Court, it is then anticipated that a motion will be made to procure change of *venue* to another County, on the ground that a jury of unbiassed men cannot be empaneled in Suffolk County.

The reward of $1,000 that was offered by the friends of the murdered family for the apprehension of BEHEEHAN is yet in dispute, and as the trial day approaches, the subject becomes a matter of conversation among the residents of the various Townships. It is shown beyond the possibility of a doubt, that during the search among the woods, a young man of Cutchogue, named JOHN JONES, was the *first person* who discovered BEHEEHAN, lying face downwards, and covered over with thick brush. Since then, other parties who were on the "hunt" night and day claimed they were deservedly entitled to a portion of the reward. Hence the money has never been paid, and it is rumored that it will be placed in the County Treasury to defray the expenses of the present trial. It is rather a curious proceeding, and many persons seem to think the claim of young JONES a just one.

From recent developments that have been made to DANIEL EDWARDS, the jailor, by a convict there, a general belief exists that BEHEEHAN robbed Mr. WICKHAM after committing the horrible deed. It appears that a man named HEMPSTEAD has been confined in this jail for the last two months, on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a lot of gold coin. During this period the prisoner was kept in a cell adjoining that of the murderer, and was made his confidential friend. They talked together much, and finally the Criminal Court disposed of HEMPSTEAD's case, by receiving a plea of guilty of petit larceny, and sentencing him to jail imprisonment for thirty days. Since then, HEMPSTEAD informed the Jailor that BEHEEHAN had promised to give him $500 or $600 *if he would go before the Court and swear that he* (BEHEEHAN) *was with him in Greenport during the entire night on which the lives of Mr. Wickham and his wife were taken*. He further stated that BEHEEHAN described to him the exact spot in a piece of woods where he had buried upwards of $600 in gold coin and bank bills. The Jailor did not place any reliance upon the story, and therefore no information of the matter has been dispatched to Sheriff PHILLIPS.

I am told that Counsellor CRAIG has summoned HEMPSTEAD to appear at this Court and testify on behalf of BEHEEHAN.

As I close this communication, the people are arriving in large numbers from all parts of the County, and a number are expected to reach here by the Western train of cars this afternoon.

The trial of BEHEEHAN is first on the Calendar, and if a Jury is empanelled without much delay, the trial will be concluded by Friday next. C.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Row at Bill Poole's—Arrest for Assault and Battery.

A complaint was made, on Saturday, by PATRICK CLOSEY, of No. 11½ Washington-street, against CHARLES HOUGHTALING, for feloniously assaulting and beating him in a shocking manner, in a public house, kept by WILLIAM POOLE, on the corner of Howard-street and Broadway. CLOSEY states in his affidavit, that the accused bit a part of his nose nearly off, and attempted to gouge out his eyes. HOUGHTALING received some severe blows and a pair of black eyes in the melee. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 by Justice BOGART. He states that he was beaten by CLOSEY and a party of his friends, who had some animosity against him, and that he was obliged to defend himself, being alone at the time.

Robbery of Silver Ware.

Yesterday morning, a German thief, named HENRY SMITH, was discovered in the act of robbing the premises of MARY KINNEY, at No. 10 East Seventeenth-street, of a quantity of silver ware, table spoons, &c., of the value of $150, the property of GEORGE SHELEY, who had left them in charge of Mrs. KINNEY, for safe keeping. The culprit was arrested by Officer WANSER, and conveyed before Judge CLARK, at the Jefferson Market Police, where he was fully committed by that magistrate for trial.

Large Haul of Liquor Dealers.

During the last session of the Grand Jury, about 400 indictments were found against liquor dealers in the Eleventh Ward for selling without a license. Yesterday over 100 proprietors of lager bier saloons, grocery-stores, and tippling-saloons, were arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and conveyed to the Third District Police Office, where they were held to bail, each in the sum of $300, by Judge WOOD. The amount of bail was soon furnished, and the clerk was busily employed during the day in filling out the requisite bonds.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.—Yesterday afternoon a respectably dressed woman jumped overboard from the South Ferry boat *Brooklyn*, just after leaving Brooklyn. She was immediately taken out, dried, and allowed to proceed on her journey.

Ireland and America.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, Esq., delivered his second and last lecture on "The Actual Relations between Ireland and America," in the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening. There was a pretty full attendance. The lecture consisted of an analysis of the relations,—commercial, social, political, and moral and religious,—which have existed between Ireland and America from 1620 to the present time. These relations, Mr. MCGEE contended, were very intimate, and have redounded to the glory and advancement of the Republic. He fortified his views by facts and figures, collected from American and British official documents, and was frequently applauded.

(Advertisement.)

DR. DUSENBURY'S Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Depot, No. 361 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

(Advertisement.)

DECLARATIONS ON FILE.—Upwards of 100 letters from ladies' [illegible] on file in the stores of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, and No. 197 Broadway, endorse his Paphian Lotion as the purest preparation for smoothing and beautifying the skin they have ever seen or heard of. For sale by all Druggists, General Perfumers, &c.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GOLDSMITH'S cheap Writing Classes will commence on Monday, Oct. 23. Ladies' classes meet at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. Terms, $5 for ten lessons, or $10 per quarter, including stationery. Apply this week. Private instruction, $15. Academy No. 362 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class will soon be formed by Prof. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway. A few ladies and gentlemen may become members by applying soon.

LONG ISLAND.

Large Fire in Williamsburg—Four Horses Burned.

Last night, about nine o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of an old blacksmith-shop in Little Water-street, near Grand-street, Williamsburg. The fire communicated to the hayloft of Mr. JOHN SHARP, adjoining and fronting on First-street, in which was five hundred bales of hay, and the fire spread from this with great rapidity to the surrounding buildings on the block bounded by Grand, South First, Little Water and First-streets.

The firemen were soon on the ground and worked with commendable zeal, assisted by several Brooklyn and New-York companies; but in consequence of most of the buildings being wood they were only able to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjacent blocks. The following buildings were burned: The feed store of Messrs. SHARP on First-street, a stable in the rear, (in which four horses valued at $500, were burned) and their three-story wooden dwelling-house, corner Water and Grand-streets. Loss about $3,000. Insured.

LANSING ACKLEY's Exchange eating-house, on Grand-street, damaged about $1,200. Insurance ran out last week.

JOSEPH ANDERSON's grocery and feed-store, wood building, corner Grand and First-streets, totally destroyed. Loss $2,000. Insured for $400.

The row of 1½-story tenement buildings known as the Fountain Inn, in First-street; and the three story double brick buildings, corner First and South streets, owned by JOHN MOORE, and occupied by families nearly destroyed. Loss about $3,000, insured. There were also several other sheds and temporary buildings burned.

The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A member of Engine No. 6, of New-York, (whose name could not be ascertained,) was run over by the engine, and had one of his legs fractured. He was conveyed to New-York by his comrades.

Target Firing and Homicide in Queens County—Five Persons under Arrest.

About noon on Sunday, a boy, about thirteen years of age, named DENNIS DUNN, whose parents reside at Hunter's Point, near the terminus of the Flushing Railroad, received a mortal wound, by a musket ball, which took effect in his forehead, and caused his death in about an hour, under the following circumstances:

It appears that three several parties of young men from New-York proceeded to the above place for the purpose of target practice. One of the targets was placed near the plank road about 200 yards from a row of seven shanties, in one of which the parents of deceased resided. The second target was placed to the right of the [redacted] company with the first target, some eight or nine young men, fired in range of the shanties. The other two companies from their position are supposed to have fired to the right of these shanties.

A number of shots had been fired when a ball struck the door jamb of Mr. DUNN's shanty and entered the wood some three inches. TIMOTHY CONNER, his wife, Mrs. SMITH and deceased were examining where the ball struck, when CONNER heard a ball whistling, and called out for them to step back. Just at that instant the boy DUNN turned around, and a bullet struck him in the head, causing his death shortly after.

The following persons were arrested and lodged in jail at Astoria: MARTIN MCGRATH, residing at No. 397 Ninth-street, New-York; JAS. ANTUSTLE, residing at No. 117 Avenue B, New-York; JAS. MCCONNELL, residing at No. 399 Tenth-street, New-York; JOHN W. COLE, No. 90 Avenue C; and FREDERICK HART, No. 93 Avenue C. The three first-named were firing at the first target. A young German, also belonging to their party, made his escape in a small boat, after being arrested, and was seen to throw overboard a powder-horn and bullet-pouch.

Justice BOYD, of Astoria, held an inquest yesterday at the Court-House. From the testimony taken the above facts were elicited. The Jury rendered a verdict that DENNIS DUNN came to his death by a wound in the forehead from a musket ball; that targets were placed in a direct line with the house, at the door of which he was killed, at which men were firing; that through the culpable negligence of these parties he met his death; that the five men in custody were arrested on the ground where these targets were placed, engaged in target-shooting, at or about the time the said DENNIS DUNN was killed.

After the prisoners were examined before Justice BOYD, MCGRATH, ANTUSTLE and CONNELL were committed in default of $1,000 bail, each to appear before the Grand Jury on the 27th November, and HART and COLE were committed in default of $500 bonds each. The parties will probably be bailed out to-day. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of the German who made his escape.

Brooklyn Common Council.

At a meeting of this body, held last evening, a communication was presented from the Board of Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department complaining of certain Fire Companies being allowed to return to duty without having charges preferred against said Companies investigated, and also calling upon the Common Council to take some decided stand against the flagrant acts of insubordination.

A communication was also presented asking that the Brooklyn City Railroad Company be permitted to run cars on Sunday. The petitioner had leave to withdraw by a unanimous vote.

Church Dedication.

St. Mary's Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Remsen and Second-sts., Williamsburg, is to be dedicated on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A MEETING OF MILKMEN.—The milkmen of Brooklyn met together a few evenings since and resolved, "That the retail price of milk shall be 6 cents a quart, and the wholesale price to be 5 cents, after the 1st of November.

THE TURF.

Pacing on the Centreville Course, L. I.

The pacing match between the double teams *Post Boy* and *Lady Bevins*, and *Isodora* and *Tom Wonder* for a purse of $300—mile heats, best 3 in 5, came off yesterday afternoon over the Centreville Course, L. I. The betting previous to the start was $100 to $25, on the latter horses. The first heat was poorly contested. *Isodora* broke soon after leaving the score, and continued running throughout the mile. The general impression was that the team should have been distanced, but the Judges decided differently. In the second heat *Lady Bevins* came almost to stand still after passing the quarter pole; and *Post Boy* and herself were declared distanced.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

A match for $200 was trotted on the Union Course, between the b. g. *Jim*, and the b. g. *Tom Monroe*,—mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. The former proved victorious, although *Tom* was the favorite at 100 to 80 before coming to the score.

The following is a summary of the day's sport:

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., Oct. 23, 1854.
Purse $300 for pacing horses, best 3 in 5 in double harness.

W. PEABODY enters bl. m. *Isodora* and g. h. *Tom Wonder* 1 1
H. WOODRUFF enters b. g. *Post Boy* and ro. m. *Lady Bevins* .... 1 dis.
Time, 2:46—2:33.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Oct. 23, 1854. Match $200, best 3 in 5 in harness.

H. WOODRUFF named b. g. *Jim* 1 1 1
J. WHELPLEY names b. g. *Tom Monroe* 2 2 2
Time, 2:50—2:47—2:46.

The match between *Frank Forrester* and *Jack Waters* which was to take place to-day on the Union Course, is off—the latter horse paying forfeit.

VESSEL ABANDONED.—The schooner *Virginia* left this port a few days since with a cargo of coal, bound to Norwich. On Tuesday she made a harbor at Sachem's Head, where, on account of illness, the Captain left her in charge of three men, who yesterday morning proceeded on the voyage, but when off Clinton they abandoned the vessel, leaving her with all sails set. Soon after leaving her she ran on Stony Island reef, where she bilged. The vessel was owned by Messrs. ANDERSON & ALLING *of this city, and the cargo by the Norwich* Gas Company. The conduct of the men is not *easily accounted for, as they could have made safe* harbor and anchorage at Clinton.—*New-Haven Palladium, Oct. 19.*

EXCITEMENT AT WHEELING.—A very strong excitement in the city of Wheeling was occasioned recently by the threatened connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the Central Ohio Railroad, at Benwood, four miles below Wheeling. Should the connection be made, the people threaten to tear up the rails and destroy the depôt of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Saml. Osgood, Mr. D. M. SLEEPER, of Saratoga, N. Y., to Miss JULIA A., daughter of D. H. Norton, U. S. Consul at Nova Scotia.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 22, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. J. EDWARD FISHLEY, of New-York, to Miss MARY LIZZIE, daughter of Albert J. Badger, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 22, by Rev. W. J. Frost, Mr. ELBERT H. TREADWELL to Miss JANE ANN PENDLETON.

At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. F. T. Williams, of New-Rochelle, Mr. LODOWICK F. DENNIS to Miss EMILY P. HOWELL, of the former place.

At Palmyra, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. Horace Eaton, J. C. ANGELL, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss ELIZABETH L. HYDE, eldest daughter of Stephen Hyde, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 23, THEODORA EVELYN, infant daughter of Theodore and Caroline Kesler.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Stephen Kesler, No. 74 3d-av.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 23, after a short and severe illness, ROBERT SMITH, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends and those of his family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the American Institute, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 University-place, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The funeral will move at the above hour precisely.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 22, ALPHONSO S. ROCKWELL, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Washington Tent, No. 1, I. O. of R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Grove-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 20, after an illness of a few hours, H. HERBERT OGDEN, son of David S. and Mary Ogden, aged 2 years and 7 months.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 22, ANN SMITH, wife of David C. Baucker, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from her late residence, No. 160 East 28th-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday morning, after a short illness, EDWARD F. MABBATT, son of Saml. E. Mabbatt, in the 19th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Flatlands for interment.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 22, ELLEN, wife of Edward T. Dunton.

Her friends and those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 190 West 26th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 26, at his residence, of consumption, Mr. LEANDER BROWN, aged 34 years.

His remains were taken to Southold, L. I., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct. 23, GEORGE, aged 1 year and 9 months, son of Henry H. and Maria H. Robinson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 122 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, Oct. 23, PHEBE JACKSON, relict of the late Samuel E. Jackson, deceased, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning next, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation, at the house of her son-in-law, Isaac U. Townsend, No. 20 South 8th-st., Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

At Sherman, Huron Co., Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, HANNAH, wife of Jonathan Fitch, and daughter of George Raymond, deceased, formerly of Norwalk, Conn.

☞ Norwalk, Conn., papers will please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 23.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Hud. Convert. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. C. R. R. 10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Stonington Railroad	[illegible]
5 Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Penn. & L. Zinc Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Caledonia Min'g Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] McCulloch Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	15 Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. So. Construc.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	12 N. Indiana Construc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 Galena & Chicago R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	25 Panama Railroad	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	200 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Income Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. R. 10	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Penn. & Lek. Zinc Co.	[illegible]	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumber. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 Cleve., C. & C. R.	[illegible]
150 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise officially in this paper, present a decrease of $610,214 in the line of Specie, growing out of the export movement of last week, and the absence, at the same time, of California receipts. The falling off is not so large as was generally apprehended. Unless the California packets remain out longer than usual, the present average will probably be the lowest of the month of October, if not the lowest of the Fall months. The rates of Foreign Exchange are easier, and the influence of the new crop already begins to be felt at the Southern Cotton ports. Prime bills on London were sold to-day at 109½@109¾; on Paris, 5.12½@5.11¼. The curtailment of Loans and Discounts, in the averages now published, amounts to $1,526,126, and the decrease of Deposits to $3,513,711. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of last Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub Try.
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was no very marked change in Money affairs to-day, though the Stock Brokers made up their Bank accounts with a little more ease than on Saturday. The rates of discount on paper are the same as last week, 12 ⅌ cent. for first class lists of names. There were considerable forced sales of Indiana Bank Notes at 12½@15 ⅌ cent. discount, and some of the leading Bank Note Brokers refused to purchase at all.

The Stock Market was generally dull through the day, and only a moderate business done at the Board. The sales of Railroad Shares run irregularly; Erie and Reading closed firmer than on Saturday and a fraction dearer. Hudson River 1 ⅌ cent lower; Harlem, weak; Cleveland and Columbus 1½ ⅌ cent. down, and New-York Central 1¼ ⅌ cent. down. On the Bond list, the sales and bids were ½ ⅌ cent. weaker on Illinois Centrals; ½@¾ ⅌ cent. higher for New-York Central sixes, and not much done in Erie; the Incomes stronger and scarce; New-Haven 7 ⅌ cents sold at 78@79. Virginia State sixes sold at 95, and Indiana fives offered at 80 ⅌ cent. The regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. DRAPER, will take place at 12½ o'clock, to-morrow, at the Merchant's Exchange.

The official proposals of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, for a loan of $4,000,000, based upon a Sinking Fund equal to $420,000 a year as noticed in our last paper, will be found in the Advertising Columns, accompanied by the Resolutions and Explanations of the Board, in regard to the Construction Account, Debt, Income, and provisions for payment of the present loan of the Company.

Why the New Erie Loan will be Taken.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is pretended by many that the new loan will not be taken. We are of the contrary opinion. We believe that the loan will be taken *on its own merits*, because the road is abundantly able to pay the interest and the principal, and because this is the only instance we know of where nearly *eleven per cent*, of the loan is to be repurchased and cancelled annually. In corroboration of our impression we subjoin the following figures:

	1853. Sept. 30.	1854. Sept. 30.	Increase. per cent.
Total cost of Erie R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport'n expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per centage of net earnings on total cost of the Road, ([illegible]) Sept. 30, 1853			[illegible]
Per centage of net earnings on total cost of the Road, ([illegible]) Sept. 30, 1854			[illegible]

It must be borne in mind that the cost of the road is taken as it stood on the 30th of Sept., 1854, but a large proportion of the increase during the year was only effected in the latter part of it—the per centage given, therefore, is below the true one. Taking the average cost during the year, the per centage would exceed seven per cent. These figures are sufficient to show that the statements so frequently put forth that the construction account was increasing in a more rapid proportion than the *net earnings are erroneous*.

But even if the loan should not be taken on its own *merits*, we are sure that the stockholders, Income and Convertible Bondholders, will, in that event, agree to take it because it is the only wise policy to be pursued, as the following figures show. We give round figures.

Value of Securities under the anticipation of embarrassment.

$10,000,000 Erie Stock at 30	$3,000,000
2,000,000 Erie Income Bonds at 70	1,880,000
7,000,000 Erie Convertibles at 50	3,950,000
Total	$8,670,000

Value of Securities under the anticipation of relief from embarrassment.

$10,000,000 Stock at 45	$4,500,000
2,000,000 Income Bonds at 90	2,340,000
7,000,000 Convertible Bonds at 75	5,925,000
Total	$12,765,000

By these figures, it is evident that the very securities which would be most seriously affected by any embarrassment on the part of the Company have appreciated over $4,000,000, that is, more than the total amount of the new loan proposed. Should the loan not be taken, the lowest quotations here given would again rule, and the difference to the parties interested would exceed $4,000,000. Will they prefer to lose $4,000,000 by depreciation, or to lay out $4,000,000 and receive in exchange an undoubted security, the very negotiation of which will probably cause an advance of 10 ⅌ cent. on the quotations of to-day, of both stock and bonds? This further rise would make an equivalent of $2,000,000. P. M.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 21.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of Loans&Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circula'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth-av. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	[illegible]	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]

New-York and Erie Railroad.

The Committee appointed to report in regard to the financial affairs of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, beg leave to recommend:

That the Company advertise for sealed proposals, to be opened on the 10th of January next, for the purchase of $4,000,000 7 per cent Bonds, redeemable in twenty years, with interest coupons payable 1st February and 1st August.

And that for the purpose of gradually reducing the debt of the Company, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company pledge themselves, in said Bonds, to pay monthly, commencing on the 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of Trustees, to be by them invested, as well as the accruing interest on the investments, in the Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company of the new issue, as long as they can be purchased at or under par. And that whenever the said Bonds of the new issue cannot be purchased at or under par, then the said Trustees to invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in any Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which can be purchased at or under par.

And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at or under par, then the said Trustees shall invest the said monthly payments and all accruing interest in such Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as can be purchased at the lowest rate.

And all Bonds on being purchased by said Trustees shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face "Held by the Sinking Fund of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company," but that the interest warrants on said cancelled Bonds shall be collected by said Trustees, as they become due, until the monthly payments of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible Bonds into Stock of this Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to $20,000,000. After which the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in said Trustees shall be closed, and all canceled Bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to the Company.

And the Committee would further recommend that the Board of Directors adopt the following resolutions:

Whereas, The period has arrived when it is expedient and necessary to close the construction account of this Company, to be reopened only when the imperative necessity of the increasing traffic on the road, and the state of the finances of the Company will render it perfectly evident that it is proper and justifiable to reopen it, so as to increase the present capacity of the road. Therefore

Resolved, That any and all future expenditures beyond the amount to be derived from the proceeds of the new loan, after re-imbursing the Income Bonds due 1st February next, be charged to transportation expenses.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of this State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of 10 per cent.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, so that the public have cognizance of the future policy of the Company. (Signed.)

CHARLES MORAN,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
NELSON ROBINSON,
GEORGE P. TALMAN,
} Special Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY in the City of New-York, until the 10th day of January, 1855, for the purchase of $4,000,000 of the bonds of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August, redeemable in 20 years.

The NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY pledge themselves in said bonds to pay monthly, commencing on the 1st of March next, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars into the hands of the trustees, to be by them invested, as well as all accruing interest, in the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY of the present issue, as long as they can be purchased at or under par; and whenever the bonds of the new issue cannot be purchased at or under par, then the said trustees shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest in any bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY which can be purchased at or under par. And whenever it shall be impossible to purchase any of the bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY at or under par, then the said trustees shall invest the said monthly payments and the accruing interest, in such bonds of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY as can be purchased at the lowest rates. And all bonds when purchased by the said trustees shall be canceled by writing or printing on their face "Held by the Sinking Fund of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY," but the coupons on each cancelled bonds shall be collected by said Trustees as they become due, until the monthly payments of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, and the accruing interest, or the conversion of convertible bonds into Stock of the Company, shall have reduced the entire debt of the Company to $20,000,000. After which, the said monthly payments shall cease, and the trust vested in such Trustees be closed, and all canceled bonds and the unpaid interest warrants delivered to the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The successful bidders will be required to pay 20 per cent. in cash on the notice of the acceptance of their bids; 20 per cent. on the 20th January; 30 per cent. 1st February; 30 per cent. 15th February, and the balance on the 1st of March.

The Income Bonds of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be received in part payment at par, and the accrued interest till day of surrender to the Company.

The Directors of the NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, in offering the present loan to the public, beg leave to state that it will be amply sufficient to pay the Income Bonds redeemable on the 1st February next, and the entire present floating debt of the Company, as well as to complete all the unfinished work now under way.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all future outlays of every kind beyond the proceeds of the present loan, will be charged to expense account, and paid from the income of the Company, after payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the monthly payment to the Sinking Fund.

After the negotiation of the present loan and the redemption of the Income Bonds, the position of the Company will be—

Stock	$10,[illegible]
Bonds of 1847, First Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1859, Second Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1853, Third Mortgage	[illegible]
Bonds of 1862, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1871, Convertible	[illegible]
Bonds of 1875, present loan	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

In the opinion of the Directors it is perfectly safe to estimate the gross earnings of the Road for the coming year, at $6,000,000, from which must be deducted—

Expenses 55 per cent.	[illegible]	
Seven per cent. on debt [illegible]	[illegible]	
Sinking Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

Net revenue equal to over 5 per cent on stock applicable to cash dividends and contingencies ... [illegible]

The Directors of the Company are confident that the estimates will be fully realized. The more recent operations of the road have been in operation to Dunkirk, have been—

[illegible]

The business of the road depending mainly on the local traffic, must inevitably increase in the same ratio as the population of the Counties through which it passes. In the opinion of the Superintendent Mr. McCallum, the road in its present position and with its present equipment, can earn $8,000,000. If the future increase in the receipts be estimated at only 15 ⅌ cent. per annum, which is not much over one-half of the average increase of the past, the above utmost capacity of the road will be tested in 1858.

As to the running expenses, as they were only 50 per cent. in 1852 and 1853, there is every probability that with rigid economy and an increase in the traffic, they can be reduced to 50 per cent., but they have been estimated at 55 per cent. so as to leave ample margin for contingencies.

The effect of the monthly purchases by the Trustees, of the Bonds and the present issue on their market value, cannot fail to be immediate, and will insure to the original purchasers a certain profit within a moderate time; for whilst the amount outstanding will decrease each month, the absorption by the Sinking Fund will constantly increase by the accruing interest on the Bonds in the hands of the Trustees. In 20 years the Sinking Fund will absorb $4,[illegible] estimating all the purchases of bonds by the Sinking Fund to be made at par. That the Company will be in a condition to make promptly the monthly payments to the Sinking Fund, no one at all acquainted with the income of the Company can doubt for a moment. All the past difficulties of the Company have arisen from the necessity of contracting for expenditures before securing the requisite funds to meet them. This is now entirely at an end, whilst the daily increasing revenue of the Company must inevitably increase the market value of its Bonds, as well as of its Stock, the latter of which will no doubt ere long take rank among our most solid investment stocks.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for New-York and Erie Railroad Loan," and addressed to DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, Erie-place.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 23.

At the Cattle Market to-day, 2,100 head of BEEF CATTLE were offered; 1,000 were driven Eastward, and the balance sold at prices ranging from $3 75@$4. The supply of HOGS was fair, and sales were made at $6@$6 25, and of Stock Hogs at $5@$5 50.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$7,000 City Railroad 6s, 98; $1,300 City 6s, (3 certificates,) 77; $4,700 Wilmington Railroad [illegible]; $500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 72; $[illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; 12 Bank of Pennsylvania, 114; 22 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 35; 10 do. 35; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad 43; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 50 Reading Railroad, 35½; 50 Chester Valley Railroad, 6; 150 Union Canal, 10; 50 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 36; 100 Morris Canal, 13½. *Between Boards*—3 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 250 Long Island Railroad, 16½. *Second Board*—300 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 313 Reading Railroad, 36; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 140; $5,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '43, 91½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 78½; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 1 do. 43½; 24 Girard Bank, 12½; $1,100 City Railroad 6s, 98; $1,000 Reading Railroad, 78 78½; 100 Reading Railroad, 36; 200 Long Island Bonds, 73; 8 Reading Railroad, 35½. *After Board*—$2,000 Long Island Bonds, 73; 3000 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 1000 do. 2¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@118; 6s, '67, 117@118; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@84½; Reading Railroad, 35@36; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 78@79; Reading Railroad 6s, '44 83@84; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 43@43½; Morris Canal, 13@13½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 23@24; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 35@35½; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, 12@12½; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2½; Union Canal, 10@10½.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leave	For.	Days.
Clyde	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 10
Washington	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 11
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 14
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 21
[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]	Oct. 25
St. Louis	Havre	New-York	Oct. 25
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Northern Light	New-York	San Juan	Oct. 27
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Indiana	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Washington	New-York	Bremen, &c.	Nov. 4

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—G. Anderson, lady and 4 children, John H. Smith and lady, Wm. H. Brown & S. Sheppard, H. C. McGraw, 4 children and servant, Wm. O. Harvey and lady, Lewis B. Long, Mammond Whitney, R. B. Richardson, Samuel M. Forbes, Robert J. Mann, L. B. Robbins, and 19 in the steerage.

In packet ship William Tell, from Havre—Mrs. Catherine Talbot, Miss Cornelia Talbot and servant, Miss Louise Oppenheim, Mr. Delphin Courtiore, Solomon Otto, Dr. Schlegel, Mrs. Schlegel, Miss Margaret and Masters Philip and George Schlegel, Mr. Edward Schlegel.

In bark Weather Gauge, from Bordeaux—A. Reynaud, R. Murphy, E. Laborde, J. Bishop, T. Kross.

In ship Jeremiah Thompson, from Liverpool—Mrs. Mank and family, Capt. Smith and lady, Mr. Smith, lady and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 21	Sun sets	5 07	Moon sets	6 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 43	Gov. Island	10 33	Hell Gate	12 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...MONDAY, OCT. 23.

Cleared.

Ship Vicksburg, Hughes, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; Erie, Curtis, Havana, E. P. Buck & Co.; W. Hathcock, True, Mobile, Hatbeck & Co.; Amphitrite, Hardie, Havana, Nesmith & Sons; Florida, [illegible], Savannah, Dunham & Co.; Jas. L. Bogert, Conway, Mobile, Bogert & Co.; [illegible], Vesper, New-Orleans, I. W. Elwell & Co.; J. W. Fannin, Leddy, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.

Barks Harvest, Nichols, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; T. Secor, Paine, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Cornelia, Ward, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.

Brigs Nebo, Simmons, Para, H. K. Corning; Fidelia, Hicks, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Isaac Carver, Clark, Bangor, I. B. Gager & Co.; Driving Mist, (Br.) Moss, Cork, E. Beilbrand.

Schrs. Ella, Weeks, Washington, R. M. Blackwell; Enchantress, Jaynes, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Yorktown, Cole, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Empire, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Francis, Hawkins, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Madagascar, Reed, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Hudson, Cook, Attakapas, White & Duncan.

Propeller Tacony, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Sloop Adonis, Jennings, New-Haven, J. H. Havens.

Barge J. F. Winslow, Jones, Philadelphia, Hand & Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants, 22d inst., 12 P. M., off Hog Island, passed steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.

Ship West Point, (packet,) Williams, Liverpool Sept. 22, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Kermit & Carow. On the 5th Oct. the cholera made its appearance on board, whereby we lost 18 passengers and 1 seaman. Oct. 14, while lying to in a gale from S. [illegible] compelled to have both pumps constantly going, to keep her free—the passengers at the pumps in consequence of a number of the crew being sick with cholera. The W. P. has been becalmed 60 hours off the Highlands.

Ship John Ravenal, Morrison, Newcastle Sept. 13, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Barclay & Livingston. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage.

Ship Forest City, Allan, Havre 37 ds., in ballast to Ralph Post, with 250 passengers to Lane & West. Has experienced heavy westerly weather, lost head of mizzen-mast and jib boom.

Ship William Tell, (packet,) Funck, Havre Sept. 21, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Far West, Bennett, Havre Sept. 16, with mdse. and 260 passengers to W. T. Frost. Has had 4 deaths.

Ship Rappahannock, Cushing, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. and 395 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Ship Lucknow, (of Boston,) Plumer, Newcastle, Eng., Sept. 7, with coal to H. F. & W. Myer. Experienced a constant succession of westerly gales from Fair Island to the Grand Banks. 21st, off Nantucket, passed an American steamship, showing a red burgee, with white cross.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 504 passengers to Saml. Thompson & Nephew.

Ship New-York, Hutchinson, Liverpool Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Princeton, Russell, Liverpool Sept. 27, with mdse. and 560 passengers to W. T. Frost. 6th inst., while scudding before a severe gale, Robert Johnson, a seaman, of Maine, aged 22 years, fell overboard, and was drowned. 22d, Sunday, at 2:40 P. M., lat. 40 23, lon. 70 54, passed a large black steamship, with 2 masts and black pipe, bound E, wind fresh at N. E. 23d, in co. with ship New World, Capt. Knight. Passengers all well.

Ship Theodore, (Br.,) Mills, Tralee 35 ds., with coal to Arthur Leary, and 350 passengers.

Ship Arkansas, (of Bath,) Otis, Bristol, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron to order, vessel to master.

Ship Thomas Church, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Barton, Shields [illegible] with coal to master. Sept. 4, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], in a gale from W., carried away the steering apparatus, split sails, &c.

Ship Katahdin, (of Bath,) Curtis 42 ds., with iron and 35 passengers to White & Duncan.

Bark Weather Gauge, Carr, Bordeaux 34 ds., with brandy, &c., to Schiff Bros.

Bark Satellite, (of Rockland,) Amesbury, Newport 30 ds., railroad iron to order, vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Emeline, (Old.,) Gross, Bremen 41 ds., in ballast, and 260 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Glory, (Prus.,) Bayne, Palermo 54 ds., and 34 from Gibraltar, with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin.

Bark Ann Johnson, (of Belfast,) Lothrop, Bremen 55 ds., with 71 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Massachusetts, (of Newburyport,) Swasey, Liverpool 37 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. 20th ult., in a heavy gale from S. W., lost bulwarks, shifted cargo, &c. Died, on the 11th inst., W. J. Hall, steward, a native of Philadelphia, aged 27 years.

Bark Active, (Fr.,) Bautant, Terraneuva, N. F., 12 ds., with fish to Mr. Labadie.

Bark Commodore, Williams, Bordeaux 31 ds., with wine, &c., to J. Durand & Co.

Bark Henry Buck, (of Searsport,) Pendleton, Cardiff 37 ds., with iron to C. C. Hart.

Brig Ranger, (Brem.,) Lammo, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast, and 140 passengers to Dunscomb & Barnsted.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Endale, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to I. S. Whitney.

Brig Eliza, (Br.,) Campbell, Hillsboro' 21 ds., with building stone to J. Cairns.

Brig Bellona, (Fr.,) Besse, St. Pierre 20 ds., with fish to order.

Brig Janet, (Br.,) Kidd, Dundee 30 ds., with coal to Bruch & Co. Experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Brig S. W. Cushing, (of Thomaston,) Kent, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to White & Duncan.

Brig Pallas, (Br.,) Ame, Fellet, N. F., 15 ds., in ballast to H. J. Ruth & Son.

Brig Judge Blaney, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Bradley, Baltimore 16 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Pictou 15 ds., with ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Holmes, Machias 10 ds., with lumber and lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. North Carolina, Freeman, Philadelphia 6 ds., with coal, bound to Salem.

Schr. Ori, (Br.,) Andersen, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Kelly & Smithers.

Schr. Elliott, Gaut, Millbridge 13 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Webster Kelly, Watts, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

[illegible]

DISASTERS.

Capt. Morrison, of ship John Ravenal, from Newcastle, (Eng.,) reports: 18th inst., lat. 44, lon. 50, fell in with the wreck of Br. bark Isis, of London, totally dismasted and abandoned, [illegible]. Had no doubt she was a new vessel, British American built, and half clipper.

Capt. Pendleton, of bark Henry Buck, from Cardiff, reports: Oct 1, lat. 47, lon. 25, fell in with a Br. bark, waterlogged and abandoned—had all her masts standing, and all the sails unbent.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 25, lat. 47 16, lon. 27 15, exchanged signals with bark Dorcas C. Yeaton, steering E.

Sept. 26, lat. 46 38, lon. 75, was seen ship Arkansas, of Bath, Otis, from Bristol for New-York.

Oct. 4, lat. 49, lon. 35, was passed ship John Bright, from New-York for Liverpool.

Oct. 6, lat. 45 42, lon. 47 40, ship Admiral, from Havre.

Oct. 6, lat. 44 40, lon. 43 39, bark Lemon, of Boston, hd. E.

Oct. 7, on the Grand Banks, fishing-schr. Wm. Franklin of Marblehead Greene, with 3,700 fish.

Oct. 9, lat. 44 46, lon. 45 50, bark Amazon, of Waterford, for Quebec.

Oct. 13, lat. 43 36, lon. 38 46, ship John Bright, of New-York, steering E.

Oct. 14, lat. 41 31, lon. 58, exchanged signals with a ship showing a white signal, with letter "L" in it, bound E.

Oct. 16, lat. 42 45, lon. 3 36, was seen ship Chance, steering East.

Oct. 22, lat. 40 29, lon. 71 15, was passed steamship Union, from New-York for Havre.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Oct. 2, brig Kate, for New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14th-st., Union-square.—Owing to the continued illness of Signor MARIO, the Opera is unavoidably suspended for the present. The earliest possible intimation will be given of his convalescence and ability to reappear before the public.

MME. ISIDORA CLARK THE PRIMA DONNA, (late from Cuba,) will make her first appearance in this City, in a GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1854, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, assisted by Signor GIOVANNI LEONARDI, Prima Baritone, from the Italian Opera, Vienna. (His first appearance in America.) Mr. HENRI APPY, Solo Violinist to the King of Holland. Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Mr. JOS. NOLL, Mr. F. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. BERGNER, Mr. [illegible], Mr. HERZOG.

Tickets $1 and $1 50, according to location. To be had only at the music stores of HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; and SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway. Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.

CASTLE GARDEN GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Triumphant success—second time—TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1854, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½. MALE AND FEMALE STAR TROUPE OF EQUESTRIANS. STAGE AND RING PERFORMANCE. Equestrian Director .... J. M. [illegible]. Clowns .... Sig. Carlo, James Myers, Hiram Day, M. Lipman. Ring Master .... Mr. Whitby. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Parquette, 25 cents; Balcony, [illegible]. Children half price. Doors open in the afternoon at 2, commencing at 3 o'clock precisely. In the evening at 6½; commence at 7½. J. VANDERBILT, Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Many new attractions have been added to the Palace during the past week. The Balloon of Mon. Godard will be on exhibition every day during the week. It will be inflated under the dome. This is the largest balloon ever made, and those who are curious about such matters will do well to visit it. Mon. Godard will be in attendance from 10 till 2 P. M., to give explanations. It will hold several persons, and contains upwards of 30,000 cubic feet. The Palace will be illuminated on Thursday evening Oct 26.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY GAS-LIGHT.—This splendid edifice will be again exhibited with all the rare works of art and manufacture, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Those who have not seen it illuminated ought to avail themselves of this opportunity. Mons. Godard's Great Balloon is now on exhibition.

THIRD GRAND CONCERT.—The Brothers MOLLENHAUER and Madame TRAUCELLINI will give their Third Grand Concert on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Music Store of W. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; in the Conservatory of Music, No. 724 Broadway, and at the door. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPENING OF HOPE CHAPEL LECTURE ROOM.—No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1854, by HERR ALEXANDER, Junior, the distinguished EUROPEAN WIZARD, together with the EGYPTIAN VENTRILOQUIST, by a short season only. Admission 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE.—Late Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. The laughable burlesque on the Ravel Family for another week. A rich programme. WARDEN IN HIS GREAT ITALIAN OPERA BURLESQUE. ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, SONGS, CHORUSES, SOLOS, DUETS, JIGS, FANCY DANCES, &c. Misses LESLIE and JAMES have been added to the Troupe. To conclude, every evening this week, with the RAVEL FAMILY'S new comic Pantomime of SAMPATCHINIO; OR, THE RED GNOME. Arranged by Mr. E. WARDEN, who will personate the amusing, yet daring character of Sampatchinio. [illegible] Several laughable and original novelties are in rehearsal and will be speedily produced. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. DOLLAR TICKETS ADMIT FOUR AS USUAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1. WM. NIBLO has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the universally celebrated BATEMAN CHILDREN, who will make their first appearance on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1854, in the elegant comedy of THE YOUNG COUPLE, as originally played by them over 100 nights, with the farce of THE SPOILED CHILD. Little Pickle, Miss Kate Bateman; Tag, Miss Ellen Bateman.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6, and six persons; Balcony Boxes 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Oct. 24, will be performed the FOUNDLING OF PARIS. Madeline, Mrs. A. F. Baker; Rosny, ... Mr. Lewis Baker. To conclude with the petite Comedy of THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 24, will be presented the celebrated Opera of MARITANA. Don Caesar de Bazan, Mr. Harrison; Maritana, Miss L. Pyne. To conclude with the Farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. TUESDAY, Oct. 24, will be acted the comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE. Dazzle .... Mr. Wallack; Lady Gay .... Miss Bennett. To conclude with the farce called DONE ON BOTH SIDES. Mr. John Brownjohn .... Mr. Stewart.

BURTON'S.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY, Shakspeare's Comedy of THE TEMPEST; OR, THE ENCHANTED ISLAND, with a fine cast, gorgeous scenery, new and beautiful dresses, supernatural effects, Spirits' Dances, Masque of Magic, &c. Prospero, Mr. Fisher; Ferdinand, Mr. Jordan; Caliban, Mr. Burton; Trinculo, Mr. Johnson; Ariel, Miss Marion Macarthy, with all the original music; Miranda, Miss Raymond; Iris, Mrs. Hough. With a favorite Farce, in which Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Burton will appear.

GERMAN OPERA—NEW-YORK CITY THEATRE, Bowery, Nos. 37 and 39. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, Oct. 24, BARBIER VON SEVILLA. Rosina, Mme. Maria d'Ormy; Almaviva, Mr. Quint; Bartolo, Mr. Oehrlein; Basilio, Mr. Vincke; Figaro, Mr. Schwegerle. Prices of Admission: Boxes, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents. KOVM & SIEGRIST, Proprietors and Managers.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—The AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, over 20 feet long, the original HAPPY FAMILY, &c. TUESDAY, Oct. 24, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the two popular farces of AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS, and TO OBLIGE BENSON. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the pleasing and pretty comedy of DON CAESAR DE BAZAN. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new Burlesque entitled BLACK BLUNDERS; OR, FORTY WINKS. Julius Crow .... George Christy. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY. H. WOOD .... Business Manager, &c. THIS WEEK. Commencing Oct. 16. The celebrated FRANK BROWER. W. BIRCH, and (in white characters) LA PETITE JEANNETTE, M'LLE ZULIEKA, LA PETITE MELINDA. Supported by a company of eleven performers. Also the renowned Dr. VALENTINE, in his sketches of eccentric character, with other new attractions. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK: The very successful Burlesque on the Opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Gennaro .... G. S. Buckley. Orsini .... R. Bishop Buckley. Lucretia Borgia .... [illegible]. Duke Alfonso .... W. Percival. Also the original Burlesque on MONS. JULLIEN'S ORCHESTRA, introducing the American Quadrilles and a superior "Ethiopian Entertainment." Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GREAT TRIUMPH.—Wilber's Cotton Seed Oil, which was advertised to burn in luster or large chandelier during the illumination of the Crystal Palace on last Saturday evening, triumphantly sustained the great character for burning in the most brilliant manner. The great phenomenon was examined by John H. White, President of the Crystal Palace Association, and all the officers and visitors during the evening, to their complete satisfaction. The same burning in the light will be continued this (Tuesday) evening. SAMUEL [illegible], Acting Superintendent. N. B.—Southern product with Northern enterprise. "United we stand, divided we fall."